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GENEROUS PHYSICIAN,

OR

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Medicine made easy:

CONTAINING

Plain and exact DESCRIPTIONS of the
CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, and Method pro-
per for CURE of several DISTEM-
PERS incident to the HUMAN BODY,

WITH

The best RECEIPTS in *English*, and Directions
how to use them, adapted to ordinary Capacities.

Written, by Dr. COLBATCH, for the Benefit of
those whose narrow Circumstances don't enable
them to pay the exorbitant FEES of a Physician.



LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, in Warwick-Lane; and sold by
the Booksellers of London and Westminster.

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1733.

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GENERAL PHYSICIAN
which is a running Title of the series
Colbatch's Legacy to the family
Physician &c. Lond. for Jⁿ Roberts.
Medicine made easy.
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CONTAINING

Pain and exact Descriptions of the
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The best Receipts in Emphys, and Diarrhoea
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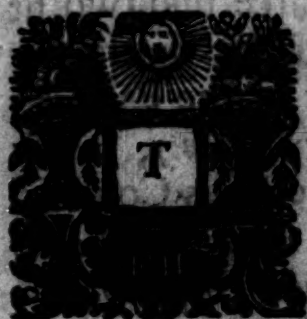


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P R E F A C E.



THE Science of Physic is not so great a Mystery (though industriously clouded by some of the Sons of Art) but any one may with a little Pains and Attention fall in with the most proper Method to preserve Health, or restore it in a Case of Sickness. A right Distribution of the circulating Blood and Juices is the Cause of Health and a vigorous Constitution; and hence the Solids of the Body are kept up without Waste, suffering no Diminution in their Bulk and Firmness: On the contrary, when any Portion of Matter enters into their Composition that is too gross to make its Way thorough the Conveyances, and consequently raises a Lodgement upon this or that Part which the fluid Current cannot remove, thence is laid the Foundation of Diseases, and a Variety answering to the Nature of the Stoppage or its Situation. The first, *viz.* Health, is easily maintain'd by Exercise and

and Temperance. As to the last, it shall be my Care in the following Sheets to lay before the World in a compendious Way all the necessary Observations and Remarks upon Diseases that have been made from the Days of *Hypocrates* to the present Age, together with the most effectual Prescriptions and Method of Cure that have ever yet appear'd.

One need only take a cursory View of Apothecaries Files (who are the trusty Depositories of Receipts) to be able to form a Judgment of modern Practice; where out of an hundred Recipe's you shall scarce find two fit to convince you, that the Prescriber was in any great Pain about the Recovery of the Patient: Which extorted from honest *Quincy*, in his *Dispensatory*, the following ingenuous Confession, *But how can it be otherwise, when Practice is calculated rather for the Ease and Dispatch of a great deal of Business, than to cure Patients? whereby Cases of Difficulty are not worth the Cure of any but Quacks, and such as venture at random.* And yet *Quincy*, in Compliance with the Delicacy of the Times, has so far indulg'd the above vicious Defect, as to give an Encouragement to Juleps that are good for nothing. In the Dispensation of Medicines, where the Life of *Man* is always the principal Object, no Regard ought to be had to the Palate, farther than is consistent with the Preservation of the Patient; and the Remedy be rather adapted to facilitate the Cure, than accommodated to the Taste of any Man; nor should Appetite be gratify'd at the Hazard of Life. Can any

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one give a Reason why a Beau is to be kill'd out of Complaisance more than a common Beggar? Since the one wrapt up in Blankets upon a Sick-bed makes no worle an Appearance, or more pitiful a Figure, than the other under the same Circumstances.

I must therefore beg the Reader's Leave to revive the old Way of ordering essential Oils and Powders into Juleps, Draughts, &c. for as the present Practice regulates this Matter, a Julep made of equal Quantities of White-wine and Spring-water, with half a Drachm of Spirit of Lavender, is better by far than any one now to be met with: And the Reason this polite Age gives for this Alteration from the Custom of our Forefathers, is the Neatness and Elegance of the Medicine: But for what Intention is a Bauble, that can only please the Eye? And since it is own'd of all Hands, that the Juleps now-a-days are not to be depended on, farther than as any other common Vehicle to wash Things down of some Efficacy, why are they not quite expung'd the *Dispensatory*, or rejected in Prescription? Things of no Use make but an heavy Figure in the melancholy Apartments of the Sick, for which Reason, when I have Occasion to call in Juleps, they shall either be such as will perform the Cure of themselves, or in an obstinate Case (where Assistance is necessary from every Quarter) act at least as stout Auxiliaries. As for those whose Delicacy of Constitution subjects them to Vapours, or a Difficulty of Choice, I have diversify'd the Method of Cure so, that where
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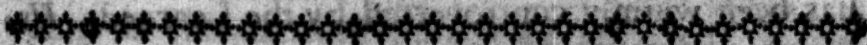
one Form of Medicine happens to displease, they may find among the rest one at least that will go palatably down.

Lastly, in my Manner of communicating the most powerful Remedies that are at this Day known, I have neither, as is the Fault of some, amass'd such a formidable Number of Medicines as, if the Patient was not a Man of a clear Head himself, would be more apt to fright him to Death than cure him; nor with others, after all their full-blown, disinterested and unreserv'd Promises at the Publication of their Works, taken leave of you at last without letting you into any other Secret than the Doctor's Place of abode; but have made it evident, by an open, candid, and earnest *Apparatus*, that the Health and real Welfare of Mankind is hereby only consulted, not any Self-end of mine. No Prescription is embarrass'd, or Ingredient invented, to bring on an Application to a Physician.



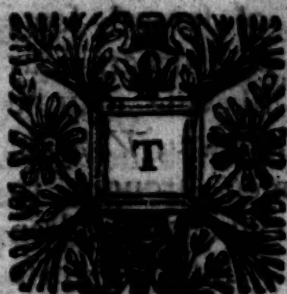


Dr. COLBATCH's Legacy, &c.



CHAP. I.

ABORTION.



THAT I may not trespass need-
lessly upon the Reader's Time, by
examining the several whimsical
and extravagant Notions of *Plato*
and others, (who all of them have
but learnedly shew'd their own
Ignorance) with regard to the
Principles of Generation; I chuse rather to admire
the Supreme Architect and his Work than presume to
trace the wonderful and unfathomable Formation
of an human Body. By the fortieth Day from Con-
ception the little *Embryo* is no bigger than an Em-
met, yet the Delineations of all its Parts are com-
plete and perfect, however imperceptible to the Eye.
Who is he then that in so small a Body can with
any Certainty pronounce, which Part was worked
up first, or which last, or in what Manner formed?
Such curious Inquiries, says *Galen*, will convince
thee, that thou art sensible neither of thy own
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2 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

"shallow Understanding, nor the Omnipotence of thy Maker." As the Materials of any Structure, though laid in the Place where the Fabrick is intended to be built, cannot of themselves without the Hand of an Artificer rise into an Edifice, so Parents contribute nothing to the Birth but the Matter, all the rest is conducted by the Finger of Heaven, the Conception, regular Growth of the Body, Infusion of the Soul, and the Conservation of all the Parts.

The Birth continues, if no untoward Accident intervenes, in its dark Inclosure, 'till it has arriv'd at Strength enough to bear the Violence of the Air, and a Change of Diet; but how long that Time is has been warmly controverted by the Learned. *Hypocrates* maintains that Children may be born in the eleventh Month. *Aristotle* is of the same Opinion. *Homer* mentions one born in the twelfth: *Pliny* tells us of a Woman that was brought to bed in the thirteenth, and *Avicen* of one deliver'd in the fourteenth: But he who pitches the Bar farthest is *Schenkius*, who has been pleased to give Instances of several, some of whom went two, some three, and others four complete Years. Many Examples likewise may be seen in *Avicen*, *Cardan*, *Spigelius*, *Montuus*, *Vallesius*, *Mena*, and other Authors, of Women brought to Bed in the fifth and sixth Month, whose Children notwithstanding liv'd and did well. But all these are groundless and ridiculous Stories, and Credulity reports the Tale, though it has neither Reason nor Experience to support it, leaning upon no other Foundation than what has been suggested by the Cunning or Simplicity of the Mother: For either the Husband is dead, in which case a Bastard is to be palm'd upon him within ten, eleven, or twelve Months after his Death; or a simple Woman mistakes her Reckoning, which is a very common Accident, and the Child is reputed to be born in the fifth or sixth Month, when at the same Time the Vigour of the Infant gives a convincing Proof that he was born at his full Time,

What

What Month soever then the Birth comes into the World with a due Strength and Proportion of Parts, we may conclude the Parent has gone at least seven Months, if not eight or nine: And the Cause that frequently mature Births, strong and lively, are born in the seventh and eighth, as well as in the ninth Month, proceeds mostly from the Temperament of the Mother, whose natural Heat is of that Force to nourish and produce a Child in a shorter Time, who having reach'd all the Growth such a narrow Apartment will admit, and beginning next to want Respiration, ceases not to prompt and solicit Nature, 'till thro' her friendly Offices he leaves his Prison.

But if the Burthen cannot be sustained in the Womb to the due Time, then follows, according to the Course of its Stay, either a Shift or Slip, otherwise an Abortion. It is a Slip, properly speaking, 'till the fortieth Day, and afterwards an Abortion. In the first case there is scarce discernable any Form or Shape; in the last the Birth, whether alive or dead, is violently expell'd before Maturity.

It is a common Remark, though false in many Instances, that Women who miscarry once suffer Abortion with the rest of their Children much about the same Period of the Year in which the first happen'd. However, as such an Accident cannot be guarded against with too much Caution, any one who has once had the fatal Experiment ought, for her own sake as well as the Child's, to keep her bed, if her Circumstances will permit, for at least ten Days before and ten Days after the dreaded Time, shunning all inordinate Passions of the Mind, abstaining from *Venus*, boil'd or baked Meats, with all Manner of Things that provoke Urine, and forbearing to stir out when the *South* Wind blows, because then, as *Hypocrates* observes, upon every slight Occasion Women miscarry. Besides, whenever there is the least Suspicion of Danger, particularly in the three last Months, the Belly should be defended and

4 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

under-prop'd with a Swathe, Belt, or Roller, to the end the Weight of the Birth may not tear the Ligaments or Vessels that fasten it in the Womb.

Women with Child should use moderate Exercise, (but where there is the least Apprehension of Miscarriage, not ride in Chariots or Coaches) it being a true Annotation of *Aristotle*, that those who accustom themselves to Exercise, meet always with the easiest Labours and least Pain.

To stop either a Vomiting or Looseness suddenly has been often the Cause of Abortion, wherefore neither must be attempted, while they do not visibly weaken or prostrate the Spirits of the Woman; but so soon as these Symptoms appear, the Cure must not be longer delay'd, and the following Electuary will infallibly answer in either Affection.

A strengthening Electuary.

Take Marmalade of Quinces, Conserve of red Roses, candied Nutmegs, Juice of Kermes, Syrup of Quinces, Syrup of Coral, of each half an Ounce; Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, 3 Drachms; Aromaticum Rosatum, and astringent Saffron of Mars, of each 2 Drachms; Salt of Wormwood, and Sugar of Lead, of each 1 Drachm; Oil of Cinnamon, 7 Drops: Mix all together into an Electuary. The Dose half an Ounce Morning and Evening.

Those who cannot take an Electuary may chuse any one of the following Prescriptions, which will also be found effectual, provided they can but abstain from the Use of Malt Liquor 'till the Cure is perfected.

An Infusion.

Take red Rose Leaves and Oak Bark, of each half an Ounce; Salt of Wormwood 1 Scruple, Spring Water 2 Pints; give a close and warm Infusion for 10 Hours. Then strain, and add strong Cinnamon Water 4 Ounces, fine white Sugar 3 Ounces, Oil of Cinnamon 3 Drops. Dose 4 Ounces twice a Day, 'till the Symptom ceases.

A Julep.

or the *FAMILY PHYSICIAN.* 9

A Julep.

Take Mint Water 6 Ounces; compound Gentian Water, compound Wormwood Water, and Syrup of Lemons, of each 2 Ounces; Salt of Wormwood 2 Scruples, liquid Laudanum 40 Drops, Oil of Cinnamon 4 Drops. Mix according to Art. Dose 3 Spoonfuls 3 or 4 times a Day.

A Draught.

Take Barley Cinnamon Water 2 Ounces, Mint Water and Syrup of dry Roses of each half an Ounce, Powder of Bole 1 Scruple, Salt of Wormwood 10 Grains, liquid Laudanum 15 Drops, Oil of Cinnamon 2 Drops. Mix for 1 Dose to be given at Night.

A Bole.

Take Powder of Spanish Angelica Root 6 Grains, red Coral 16 Grains, Species for the Confection of Hyacinth half a Scruple, Oil of Cinnamon 1 Drop, Syrup of Quinces what is sufficient to work up the other Ingredients into a Bole. This Bole must be taken Morning and Evening till it satisfies the Intention.

A Powder.

Take Tormentil Root, Mastich, and Japonic Earth, of each 10 Grains; Sugar of Lead 2 Grains, Sugar of Roses 15 Grains, Oil of Mint 3 Drops. Make into a Powder for 1 Dose, to be given at Bed-time in a Glass of red Wine.

Pills.

Take Roots of the larger Comfrey, Solomon's Seal, Tormentil, Blood-stone, Chalk, roch Alum, of each 1 Drachm; Aromaticum rosatum 2 Drachms: Reduce into fine Powder, and make into a Mass with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of Tolu, and 12 Drops of Oil of Cinnamon, forming 3 Pills out of every Scruple. Dose 3 Pills twice or thrice a Day.

Besides, in all Cases where there is any Likelihood, to prevent Abortion the following Plaster may be of excellent Service.

A Plaster

6 *Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:*

A Plaster.

Take Rupture Plaster 1 Ounce, Bees-wax half an Ounce, Oil of Amber half a Drachm; melt them together, then add Powder of larger Comfrey Roots 2 Drachms, Mastich, Armenian Bole, red Coral, Galls, Cinnamon, of each 1 Drachm; Cyprus Turpentine enough to bring the whole into the Consistence of a Plaster: Apply it to the Region of the Loins, and the Back too, if there is an urgent Occasion.

This Plaster needs not be taken off, unless there follows an Heat and Difficulty of Urine, in which Event it must once a Day be removed (the Place anointed with Oil of Roses) and then laid on again. However, let it be remember'd, that where there is any Certainty or well-grounded Apprehension of a dead Child, or the Woman has gone out her full Time, not only Plasters, but even inward Medicines of an astringent (or binding) Quality would be attended with fatal Effects.

If from a Fall, Blow, or violent Exercise there is any Peril of Abortion, it will be proper to breathe a Vein in a small Quantity, chusing rather to repeat the Operation (if wanted) than part with too much Blood at a time; for by this Practice many have been cured, who were formerly subject to Miscarriages. After opening a Vein in consequence of a Fall, or any other mischievous Incident, 20 Grains of Rhubarb in Powder ought to be taken next Day, made up into a Bole, with a Drachm of the above-mentioned Electuary, and a Tea Spoonful or two of red Wine; and the Electuary continued afterwards, 'till every noxious Symptom is eradicated. And here it will not be amiss to observe, that no Purge but Rhubarb can safely be administer'd to pregnant Women, in regard all others, even the most harmless of the Tribe, as Manna, Lenitive Electuary, Cassia, &c. through their Moisture unbrace and relax the Stomach, and consequently all the Parts which
commu-

communicate with the nervous Membranes of the Womb : Nor are Clysters convenient, for tho' they may sometimes do good, they have more frequently done harm.

I shall add no more upon the Subject, but my best and heartiest Wishes that every Woman may live to be a joyful Mother of Children.



CHAP. II.

A G U E.

IT being the genuine Office of the Liver, Spleen, and Sweetbread, to attenuate and prepare the Blood and Chyle with a proper Ferment, to the end they may become more spirituous in the Heart, and be endow'd with a Power to give Nourishment to all the Parts, we need not wonder that many Diseases should owe their Rise to the interrupted Functions of those Bowels. While their Action is according to Nature, the Heart performs its Business with a moderate Heat; but if their Concoctions are crude and unlabour'd, the Heat is too small to produce a due Quantity of Spirits, which occasions a cold Habit of Body, and its Consequences; on the other hand, when they over-act their part, and make too subtil a Comminution of the Particles of the Blood, an extraordinary Effervescence follows, which loads the Spirits with an uncommon Acrimony and Heat, whence is laid the Foundation of Fevers, and several other Diseases.

An Ague is an intermitting Fever, which seizes the Patient with an extreme Cold, Horror, and Shaking; afterwards with Heat, a Sweat, then for some time, more or less, gives a Truce: It is distinguish'd

8 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

gaish'd into Quotidian, which makes its Assault every Day; Tertian, which (if we reckon from the Hour of the Paroxysm) comes again on the third Day; and Quartan, which (computing the Time inclusively) returns on the fourth. This Division of an Ague, how ridiculous soever in it self, might be excus'd upon the score of its Antiquity, if many of the Moderns had not from a crooked Hint or Conjecture of *Hypocrates*, run it out into various other Branches, as the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth Day Agues, and also diversify'd almost every Symptom of it with a different Name. But since all this Diversity arises from an Obstruction that more or less indurates or hardens the fluid Consistence of the Juices, and retards their Motion, one serious Thought or calm Reflection is enough to convince any Man of an unprejudiced Head, that there can be but one Ague, however accidentally it may form or continue its Attacks. For is not an Ague, according to the Nature of the Habit of Body at the time, either vehement or mild, long or short, and attended with Thirst, Lassitude, Dryness of the Tongue, an irregular Pulse, Gaping and Yawning, Oppression about the Heart, Loss of Appetite, an Head-ach, a Pain both in the Back and Loins, often a Squeamishness and Vomiting during the whole Course of the Fit, and sometimes more other times fewer Symptoms? All its various Effects therefore proceed in a manner corresponding to the Quantity or Quality of the offending Matter, which in the Beginning of the Disease is generally contain'd within the Vessels of the first Passages. If it renews its Attacks every Day, which very seldom happens, the Sick are for the most part invaded about Night with a Cold and Shaking of the extreme Parts, succeeded by a moderate Heat but no Sweat, though afterwards in the Progress of the Disease they sweat a little. The Pulse is small and slow, and the Paroxysm continues eighteen Hours, so that the Patient has but six Hours

Hours free in the twenty four. Again, if the Fit returns but once in forty eight Hours, with an extraordinary Cold, then intense Heat, an unequal and weak Pulse at first, but vehement and quick in its Increase, great Thirst, &c. and does not last above 12 Hours, this forsooth must be an exquisite Tertian, and always determines at the seventh Fit, where no Error is committed in Medicine or in Diet. But if the Paroxysm extends to more than 12 Hours, and comes every other Day, whether its Return keeps to a certain Hour or not, in this case it gets the Name of a Bastard Tertian. As to the last, which takes its Appellation from a Quartan Circuit, tho' it intermits two Days, the Patient is afflicted with a troublesome Uneasiness all over his Body, follow'd by a Shivering, which at first is but little, but afterwards increases upon the Continuance of the Disease, so as to be both violent and painful; the Heat kindles by degrees, nor is immoderate, and the Pulse much the same as in a Tertian; a Diaphoresis or Sweat is scarce perceptible in the Beginning, but rises copiously in the Course of the Disease. Such is a pure Quartan, but in the Bastard Sort there is great Heat, Thirst, Restlessness, and many other Symptoms. However, this is common to both; that the Duration of the Fit cannot well be ascertain'd, for sometimes it continues 24 Hours, and at another is concluded in a much shorter Space.

Now though an Ague in many Instances keeps to stated Periods, yet in others it observes none at-all, the second Paroxysm falling out either an Hour sooner or an Hour later than the first, and at the same rate anticipating or postponing every Fit while the Distemper remains. Sometimes too the Paroxysms are shorter, and sometimes longer, which Accident arises from an Augmentation or Decrease of the morbid Matter of the Body, as also from the Quality of the Humours; for where there is a great Collection of

malignant

10 *Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:*

malignant Stuff, or it is viscid and thick, Nature takes a longer Time before she can discuss and expell it out of the Body; whereas when it is in a small Quantity, or but thin, she gains an easier and quicker Conquest of the Fit. And that the Paroxysms still recur, notwithstanding the Diminution of the Matter, and Shortness of the Fits, is owing to the putrid Disposition of the Humour, which as it varies its Nature, so are the several Accidents of an Ague: Thus it happens, that what used to assault upon the third Day, may come to degenerate into a fourth Day Circuit. But in regard whilst any the least Particle of this Corruption lies lurking in the Body, and of consequence the Part is enfeebled where it resides, what Portion soever of the circulating Juice has the Misfortune to fall into its Embraces, receives immediately an Infection; and thence springs a fresh Paroxysm, which will periodically have a run, 'till the Cause is extirpated, and the injur'd Member restored to Vigour.

This terrible Distemper is most frequent about *Autumn*, and the latter End of the Year, tho' no Season if it be cold or moist can plead an Exemption, but not dangerous, provided the Cure be concerted with Judgment, and the Patient willing to comply with a proper Regimen. As to the first, the Business of the Physician is to consider carefully where Nature leads, and towards the same Purpose to direct his Medicines. Nature (by which I mean all the Instruments of Circulation) gives us here a most signal Evidence of her tender Care, and earnest Struggle for the Preservation of the Body. How vigorous are her Efforts in a Skirmish with the Enemy, and how surprising frequently the Consequence? The Patient being often cured (where Intemperance does not stand in the way) by her means alone, without the Help of Medicine. Does she not during the Paroxysm generally provoke the Patient to vomit, and in the End of it move him to a Sweat? Hereby signi-

signifying the most rational Method to overcome the Disease. And the fatal Effects of pursuing another Course, without an antecedent Preparation of the Body, are visible in a Multitude of Instances every-where to be met with. Is it not too common a Practice upon the first Approach of an Ague to fly immediately to the Bark? by whose pernicious Astringency the Humour is nail'd down upon the Part, and all Assistance from Nature cut off, so that though in the mean time the Patient thinks he has got a Cure, yet in the Event he finds that he has only exchang'd a bad Enemy for a worse. The putrid Matter breaks forth at last from Confinement, and invades him afresh either with an Ague of a more malignant Quality than the first, or appears in the Shape of a dangerous Catarrh, Asthma, Gout, or other Distemper, according to the Texture of the Vessels infected with its Malignity. And that this is the principal, nay only Qualification of the Bark (however unjustly celebrated for promoting insensible Perspiration) is hence demonstrable, from its being a noble and safe Medicine join'd with other Ingredients, as well in obstinate Loosenesses, as in a continual and immoderate Profusion of Sweat. Nor do I condemn altogether the Use of it in Agues, all I contend for is, that Mankind would in Mercy to themselves forbear taking it, 'till the Body has been so prepared, that it may be administer'd with Safety; for if this is not attended to, it will infallibly do Mischief, without a Possibility of doing Good.

As for the Sick, they must be particularly careful with relation both to Meat and Drink; all salt Victuals must be avoided, especially what has been dry'd in the Smoak, they must likewise forbear eating Pork, Cucumers, Melons, Grapes, and all other raw Fruits, and conform for a little while to a spare Diet, remembering that what Food soever is taken down nourishes more the Disease than it does them, and not to eat or drink any thing that is not Milk-warm,

12 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

and upon the Sick-day not to taste Food at a less Distance than four Hours before the Fit. Drink too should be taken in a very moderate Quantity, else it may change the Accidents of the Fever, and consequently by protracting the Disease reduce the Patient to such a Weakness, as will bring on a Consumption; or end him in a Dropsy. He must shun all manner of Spirits, drink only *Spanish* Wine, but always medicated; or (if he cannot afford this) stale Beer that is not too old. And if the Ague goes a Quartan Circuit, or is attended with a Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, Bloody-Flux, Ulcers of the Reins and Bladder, or has join'd it self to the Phthisic, all Acids are pernicious, as Oranges, Lemons, Vinegar, Oil and Spirit of Vitriol, and Spirit of Salt, &c. tho' even these may be used with Safety under the other Circumstances of an Ague.

The shorter the Paroxysms are, and the sooner a Sediment appears in the Urine, and especially when a Vomiting seizes the Patient in the Beginning, the more speedy will be the Cure. Sometimes the Jaundice following upon it (by giving a new turn to the peccant Matter in the circulating Humours) dislodges the Disease, and that certainly, if there ensues any Evacuation either by Stool or Urine. An Ague that comes every Day, and changes the manner of its Attack to the third Day, gives the Prospect of a safe Recease from the Malady.

But if the morbid Matter and Viscidity of the circulating Humours be such as (by the Weight of the Obstruction) breeds an hard Swelling without Pain in this or that Bowel, or Part, and cannot be speedily remedied, it shews the Ail will be of stubborn Continuance, and at last call in a Cachexy or Dropsy to conclude the Patient. Where the Paroxysms are very long, and never terminate in a Sweat, and the Disease is attended with a great Loss of Appetite, the sick Person is in no small Danger. When an Ague settles upon those who are upwards of sixty Years

Years of Age, it is generally, tho' not always, mortal: Or if, in younger People (by an unskilful Administration of Medicines, or through Gluttony or Drunkenness) it is changed into a burning or malignant Fever, without the Blessing of Heaven, and exquisite Management, there is but little Hope of the Patient's Life.

We see the Course Nature steers, in order to rid herself of this impertinent Guest; Part of the obstructing Humours is discharg'd by Vomit, some by Sweat, and others by Urine, for she seldom in this Disease points out the way by Stool, while the Remainder (as much of it as can be managed at once) is carried back into the reflux Blood, there to be thin'd, and fitted for a more easy Expulsion.

Since this is the plain and obvious Intention of Nature, let us set about the Cure in the following Manner:

The vicious Humour must be evacuated with this Vomit.

An Emetic Bole.

Take Tartar Emetic 8, 7, 6, 5, or 4 Grains (according to your Strength, or known Ease or Difficulty to be work'd upon) Cochineal 6 Grains, Conserve of Roman Wormwood half a Drachm, Venice Treacle 1 Scruple; mix together into a Bole; to be taken 3 Hours before the Accession of the second Fit, managing yourself, during the Operation of the Vomit, as shall be directed in the Chapter upon *Appetite lost*.

When the Vomit has done working, get instantly to Bed, and as near as you can guess to an Hour before the Paroxysm take this other Bole.

A Diaphoretic Bole.

Take Salt of Wormwood 1 Scruple, Camphire 8 Grains, Confection of Alkermes just what is sufficient to make a Bole: Drinking after it a large Glass of the following Decoction.

14 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

An Apozem.

Take Leaves of Sage, and Flowers of Chamomile, of each half a Handful, White-wine and Water of each a Pint; remove it off the Fire the Moment it begins to boil, and when it has stood close stopt 'till it is cool, strain it out for Use, and add to it the Juice of one Lemon; remembering however to forbear this Addition in the Case of a Quartan Symptom.

Or instead of the above Apozem, get ready this Medicated Wine, of which take a Glass-full, to wash down the aforesaid Bole, using it likewise in all the Circumstances of an Ague for ordinary Drink.

A Medicated Wine.

Take Roots of Butterbur, Masterwort and Succory, of each 1 Ounce; Leaves of Water-Germander, (*alias* Scordium) Roman Wormwood, and Horehound, of each one Handful; Chamomile Flowers 3 Handfuls; slice the Roots, cut the Herbs small, and hang the Mixture in a Linnen Bag in a Glass Vessel, and pour over it 1 Gallon and an half of White Port. It will be fit to drink in 24 Hours.

Those who cannot afford Wine may infuse the same Mixture in Beer, but then it will not be fit for Use under three Days.

And the same Method should be repeated, that is to say, both the Vomit and the Bole, before and after the third Paroxysm and the fourth; but if the Patient is cow-hearted, and cannot work himself up to a Resolution of taking three Vomits, I shall be satisfy'd if he will take but one, and continue the Bole 'till he finds a Cure, which for the most part will be brought about before the sixth Paroxysm. But then from the Day that the Ague bids him Good-night, he must (to prevent a Relapse) take every Morning and Night, as he goes to Bed, the Bigness of a Chestnut of this Electuary.

An

An Electuary.

Take Powder of Tamarisk Bark, Roots of Masterwort, Lovage, and Succory, of each 2 Drachms; Flowers of Chamomile half an Ounce, Salt of Wormwood 2 Drachms, Conserve of Roman Wormwood 1 Ounce and an half, Tincture of Salt of Tartar 60 Drops, Syrup of Five Roots enough to make into an Electuary. Continue the Use of this for a Fortnight, together with the Medicated Wine.

One Thing must not be forgot, that no Vomit, far less a Purge, is to be exhibited after Sediments have appear'd in the Urine, for fear of perverting the Motion of circulating Nature, and lengthening out the Disease.

As to breathing a Vein in this Distemper, it can never be necessary, except a Pleurisy supervenes, but may be hurtful, and render the Patient unable to struggle with the future Paroxysms of the Disease.

If the Belly is at any Time too costive, and thereby produces either Pain or Uneasiness, let this Clyster be injected.

A Clyster.

Take Rhubarb in Slices 1 Drachm, Groundsel 2 Handfuls; boil in a Quart of Water to 12 Ounces; then straining it out hard, add Chymical Oil of Anise half a Drachm, and use it warm as often as it is wanted.

But because a Variety of Structure is necessary to fix the Attention of some People, even to Things that relate only to their own Benefit, we shall proceed to diversify the Cure.

A Vomit.

Take Tartar Emetic 6 or 4 Grains, Saffron and Diaphoretick Antimony of each 3 Grains, Mathew's Pill 2 Grains; mix together into a Powder, and take it down in a Glass of White-wine immediately after the Conclusion of the first Paroxysm, and observe the Management directed at Chap. V. *Appetite lost.*

Then

16 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

Then every Night and Morning use the following Pills.

Pills.

Take Powder of the Roots of Gentian and Masterwort of each 1 Drachm, Powder of the Leaves of Wormwood and Chamomile Flowers of each 2 Drachms; Pearl prepared, Crabs Eyes, and Lapis Lazuli finely levigated, of each half a Drachm; Salt of Wormwood and Bay Berries, of each 1 Drachm and an half; Balsam of Tolu no more than is sufficient to make the Whole into Pills. Dose a Drachm at a Time.

And about an Hour before the second Paroxysm take this Powder in a Glass of Wine.

A Powder.

Take Antimony Diaphoretic, Salt of Wormwood and Leaves of Cinquefoil, of each 1 Scruple; redce into Powder, and convey down with a Glass of Wine; repeating the same before every Paroxysm 'till all the Symptoms cease, and in the mean Time not neglecting the above Pills.

Where the preceding Methods are not acceptable, let the Patient (after having premis'd the Vomit as at first ordered, which is necessary to divide and fit the obstructed Humours for Separation) take, immediately after the first Paroxysm is ended, this Draught.

A Draught.

Take Powder of Virginia Snakeweed 15 Grains, Cochineal 7 Grains, Venice Treacle half a Drachm, White-wine 3 Ounces; mix, take and go to Bed, encouraging a Sweat for an Hour or two.

Then about an Hour before every succeeding Paroxysm use this Bole.

A Bole.

Take Salt of Wormwood, Powder of Myrrh and Alum, of each 1 Scruple, Oil of Chamomile chymically drawn 3 Drops, Confection of Alkermes enough to make a Bole.

Remem-

Remembering that as Exercise is in all Cases serviceable, it is here necessary.

Any of these Methods will make an effectual and speedy Cure, but more particularly the first, which never fail'd me but once in all my Life; and has too under my Direction remedied this Distemper, after an unsuccessful Prosecution of the Bark by others for two Years together.

And here I must endeavour to obviate one Exception, which some People have upon Trust and without any Grounds taken against Camphire, *viz.* That it occasions Impotence: Now Experience only must be Judge in this Matter: From repeated Experiments, as well upon myself (for I began always at home first) as upon Numbers of others, I never met with one Instance wherein this best and safest of all Medicines had such an Effect. And no one Symptom can happen in this Distemper wherein it would not be of admirable Use; which Encomium is by no means due to the famous Bark. What *Silvius* said of Opium, and *Quincy* likewise ascribes to the Bark, may with infinitely greater Reason be the Distinction of Camphire, *viz.* *That without it Physick would not be worth Practising.*

Those who have such an Opinion of the Bark, as to like it better than any other Medicine, shall be here instructed how it may be administer'd with Safety.

Three Vomits must of Necessity be premis'd, each to be taken about three Hours before a Paroxysm; then after the fourth Fit, the Bark may be suffer'd to give its Assistance in many Cases without any Damage.

D

Pills.

18 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

Pills.

Take Peruvian Bark in fine Powder half an Ounce, Roots of Tormentil in Powder 2 Drachms, Flowers of Benjamin half a Drachm, Spirit of Wine tartariz'd 70 Drops, Balsam of Tolu a sufficient Quantity to make into Pills; ten out of each Drachm of the Mass. Dose six, thrice a-day upon the Well-days; and twelve an Hour before the Coming of the Fit.

And this may be safely used even in a Hectick Constitution.

An Electuary.

Take Peruvian Bark in fine Powder 1 Ounce, Salt of Steel and Salt of Amber, of each 1 Drachm, Powder of Crabs Eyes and Bay Berries, of each half a Drachm; Syrup of Five Roots enough to make into an Electuary. Dose the Quantity of a Nutmeg betwixt the Fits, and to be taken twice a-day on the Well-days; doubling the Quantity when it is given an Hour before the Fit.

This is the safest Preparation of it for cold Constitutions, and in an Obstruction of the *Menses*. But in an hot Temperature of Body this following is preferable.

An Electuary.

Take Peruvian Bark in fine Powder 1 Ounce, Powder of the Roots of Cinquefoil half an Ounce, Antimony Diaphoretic and Salt of Wormwood of each 2 Drachms, Tincture of Nitre 100 Drops, Oil of Chamomile chymically prepared 6 Drops, Syrup of Gilly-flowers enough to make into an Electuary. Dose the Bigness of a Chestnut thrice a-day between the Fits: But to be discontinued by Women about the Time of usual Discharges.

If the Constitution is otherwise strong, having nothing else to combat but an Ague, after the Body has been prepared duly with three Vomits, let the Patient, in order to get rid of it at once, take about an Hour before the fifth Paroxysm the following Bole.

A Bole.

A Bole.

Take Peruvian Bark in fine Powder 2 Drachms, Venice Treacle half a Drachm, Camphire 6 Grains, Syrup of Oranges enough to make a Bole. Take this being in Bed, and expect a thorough Sweat, drinking a large Draught of warm Sage Tea after it.

Or in an obstinate Ague, that seems deaf to all Medicines, and a vigorous Constitution, that may be able to bear a thorough Shake, the following strange Medicament, which has in some Instances prevail'd at one Dose, may be given.

A Draught.

Take Cork (roasted upon the Fire 'till fit to be powder'd) in fine Powder 2 Drachms, Venice Treacle half a Drachm, Treacle Water 4 Ounces, White-wine 2 Ounces; mix well together for a Draught.

The Patient must be in Bed, and cover'd well up with Cloaths, taking it an Hour before the Fit, in Expectation of a violent Sweat.

As for Children, who are often troubled with slight Intermittents, occasion'd by Worms (which may be known by the Hardness of their Belly, a stinking Breath, and a Decay of Strength in their lower Parts) if they are under six Years of Age, the Management must proceed in this manner.

Take 1 Scruple of Camphire, which must be hung about their Neck in a little Silk Bag, so low as to reach the Stomach; then give them the following Purge.

A Bole.

Take Rhubarb in Powder 7 Grains, Æthiops Mineral 6 Grains, Confection of Alkermes enough to make a Bole; to be given in a Morning, and repeated with Discretion 'till the Malady goes off.

If the Child exceeds six Years of Age, hang in the same manner half a Drachm of Camphire about his
D 2 Neck;

20 *Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:*

Neck; (which Experiment by-the-bye has sometimes cured an Ague even in Men and Women) then give him the following Purge.

A Bole.

Take Rhubarb in fine Powder, and Calomel, of each 10 Grains; Conserve of Wormwood enough to make a Bole: And this give every third Day 'till the Cause is extirpated.

Sometimes Patients are so stubborn, as to refuse absolutely all inward Medicines; for the sake of such therefore I shall give next the best Advice I am able, tho' nothing of this Nature within the Power of Physick can be depended on with Certainty.

A Plaster.

Take Cummin Plaster, Hemlock Plaster with Ammoniacum, Tacamahaca and Frankincense, of each 1 Ounce; Powder of Tabacco, Native Cinnebar, Æthiops Mineral, and Pepper, of each half an Ounce; Camphire 3 Drachms, Chymical Oils of Turpentine and Savin, of each 1 Drachm, Balsam of Peru a sufficient Quantity; mix into an Emplaster according to Art.

A long Slip of Leather must be spread with this, and apply'd to the Back-bone, a second Plaster laid upon the Navel, a third to the Stomach, two to the Soles of the Feet, and two to the Wrists; and at the same Time this Clyster must be injected thrice a Day, observing always to give it especially at the going off of the Fit.

A Clyster.

Take Peruvian Bark in very fine Powder half an Ounce, boil in a strong Decoction of Chamomile Flowers (which has been strain'd from the Flowers) to half a Pint; then without straining add Chymical Oils of Camphire and Savin, of each half a Drachm; mix together and inject.

If in any Case upon the Cessation of the Disease a Dropsy follows, the Cure must not be attempted by Purges, but Strengtheners and Alterants given, mix'd with Diuretics, that may at once fortify the Body, and remove the Ail, as

An Electuary.

Take Species Dianthus, Powder of Marshmallow Roots and Elecampane, of each half an Ounce; Bay Berries and Crabs Eyes, of each 2 Drachms; Conserve of red Roses and Scurvy-Grass, of each 1 Ounce; Syrup of Marshmallows a sufficient Quantity to make an Electuary. Dose the Bigness of a Chesnut 3 times a-day; adding to the Morning Dose for at least a Fortnight; Grains of Salt of Steel.

I shall make only one Remark more, and have done with the Subject; if an Ague proceeds from an inward Ulcer, or has been occasioned by a Pleurisy, St. Anthony's Fire, or an Itch foolishly drove in by a Quick-silver Girdle, or joins it self to a Bloody-flux, or Phthisis, in such a lamentable Event no one Preparation of the Bark could be thought of, that would not do Prejudice; and among all the above Medicines, that Method which I began with first is the most safe and proper, provided the Patient does not add the Juice of Lemon, as there order'd, for under the Circumstances above-mentioned all Sorts of Acids he must forbear, whether Mineral or Vegetable.

CHAP. III.

St. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

I SHALL under this Head include likewise the Tetter and Shingles, in regard of their Affinity to one another, and that all three concur sometimes upon one Place.

Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, is a Tumour (deposited within the Skin it self, or subjacent Muscles) arising from a Viscidity which obstructs the minute Passages of the Parts, and attended with a violent Heat, Inflammation and Pain, and also a Fever, where it has not been occasion'd by an external Cause. It seizes commonly upon the Neck, Face, Head, Thighs, or Legs, is of a Colour between pale and red, and the Swelling not large, easily giving way to the Touch, and as soon returning to its former Extension.

Where, through an unskilful Management, it comes to suppurate, a Gangrene is often the Consequence; or if, after Eruption, it should disappear of a sudden, or is imprudently drove back into the Mass of Blood, without any previous Endeavour to enlarge the Discharges by Urine and Perspiration, the Patient would in either Case be in no small Danger: Likewise if a Delirium follows, or the Distemper has infected any of the Bowels with its Malignity, the Cure would be both difficult and incertain.

The Tetter shews it self in several Shapes, sometimes disfiguring the Skin with rough hard Pustles, that diffuse their Contagion to the neighbouring Parts, fretting and almost ulcerating the Skin wherever they spread, and without proper Care degenerates into an Elephantiasis [Leprosy] or else a Cancer. At another Time it breaks out in the Form of an Ulcer resembling a Pin-hole, but neither inflamma-

Inflammatory nor painful, nor with any perceptible Flow of Matter unless open'd, in which Event it turns to a Scab, and if not timely prevented, will consume and prey upon the Flesh like a Cancer. One while it arises in a Cluster of little Wheals, with an intolerable Itching, and in Colour not alter'd much from the rest of the Skin; a thinuish Humour issues out of them, when rub'd or scratch'd, and little Scabs follow in the Figure of Millet Seed; and at another, in the Similitude of an ample Pustle surrounded with an Inflammation of a yellow Colour, which suppurates in a short Time, and is accompany'd with no Danger, except there is conjoin'd to it an Erysipelas with the Symptoms of a Fever, from an Union of which Accident springs the Distemper which the common People call the Shingles, when they see it in a circular Manner invade the Waist.

As all these Eruptions produce commonly an intense Heat, Itching and Pain, the Person affected is apt to have Recourse to refrigerating Fomentations, or some cooling Ointment which may assuage the disagreeable Sensation; But this Practice, instead of removing, only palliates for a short Time the Ail. Such Medicines therefore are to be used in this Case, as open at once the Passages, and dissipate the obstructed Matter by Transpiration.

The Patient must immediately have a Vein open'd in his Arm, sending out eight or nine Ounces of Blood, and the same Night take the following Bole.

A Bole.

Take Diuretic Sal Armoniac and Antimony Diaphoretic of each 10 Grains, Camphire 5 Grains, Venice Treacle and Conserve of Wood-Sorrel of each half a Drachm, Syrup of red Poppies enough to make a Bole.

Then next Morning this Purge.

Take Pills of Rudijs 1 Scruple, Calomel and Salt of Amber of each 10 Grains, Oil of Chamomile 2 Drops, Extract of Saffron no more than may be wanted to form 6 Pills for a Dose.

24 **Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:**

But a Woman with Child must not venture upon any Cathartic but the following.

A Purge.

Take the best Rhubarb in fine Powder 20 Grains (or half a Drachm, according to her Strength) Salt of Amber 5 Grains, Oil of Anise 1 Drop, Conserve of Wood-Sorrel 1 Drachm, Syrup of Oranges enough to make a Bole, to be taken in the Morning, keeping her self warm.

An Abstinence from all Manner of Spirits is necessary, and no Drink proper during the Course of the Cure but this medicated Wine:

A Medicated Wine.

Take Water-Germander (*alias* Scordium) and Wood-Sorrel of each 1 small Handful, White-wine 1 Quart, give a warm and close Infusion for an Hour, then strain for ordinary Use.

These Things premis'd, the Sick may boldly venture upon outward Applications, as

A Fomentation.

Take common Wormwood and St. John's Wort of each 3 Handfuls, Chamomile Flowers 2 Handfuls, Bay-Berries and Juniper Berries of each 3 Ounces, Garlick 4 Ounces, cut Tabacco 2 Ounces, common Ashes 1 Pound; boil in 3 Quarts of Water to 3 Pints, and in the strain'd Liquor dissolve Salt of Tartar and crude Sal Armoniac of each 1 Ounce, adding to the Whole 9 Ounces of Spirit of Wine.

A Flannel must be dipt in this Liquor, and the Part fomented pretty warm thrice a-day; and afterwards this Cataplasim laid on.

A Cataplasim.

Take fresh Cow's-dung 1, 2, or 3 Ounces, in Proportion to the Demand of the Part, common Oil of St. John's Wort as much as is sufficient to bring it into a Consistence fit to be spread upon a double Linnen Cloth.

And

And this Cataplasme is to be renew'd as often as you bathe the Part; observing that if the Malady is obstinate, Bleeding and Purging must be repeated, and the first Bole continued every Night 'till the Symptom ceases.

If the Disease brings on a Delirium, the Head must be shaved, and covered with a Plaster of Galbanum spread upon thin Leather, a blistering Plaster apply'd to the Neck, and this Medicine exhibited once a-day 'till it answers the End.

A Bole.

Take Salt of Hart's horn and Camphire of each 6 Grains, Volatile Salt of Vipers and Salt of Amber of each Grains 10, Castor 15 Grains, Oil of Cinnamon 3 Drops, Spirit of Lavender 60 Drops, Conserve of Rosemary Flowers a sufficient Quantity to make a Bole.

As to those who may be pester'd with such Eruptions, but are otherwise in good Health, having premis'd one of the above Purges, and persisting in the Use of the medicated Wine, they need only apply to the Part the succeeding Unguent.

An Ointment.

Take Ointment of Elder Flowers 2 Ounces, Camphire in Powder 2 Drachms; Powder of Myrrh, white Vitriol, crude Sulphur, and Sugar of Lead, of each 1 Drachm; Powder of Quick-lime, and Tabacco, of each half a Drachm; Oil of St. John's Wort a Quantity sufficient to bring the other Ingredients without the Help of Fire to a due Consistence. And such as are delicate and hard to please, may incorporate 6 Drops of Oil of Rhodium with it, to give it an agreeable and fine Smell.

CHAP. IV.

APOPLEXY.

AN Apoplexy is a sudden Cessation of all the animal Faculties but that of Respiration.

Tho' the Persons afflicted with this Distemper fall instantly down, void both of Sense and Motion, yet their Pulse in the Beginning beats pretty strong, from the forcible Endeavours of the Heart and Arteries to set the Stream a flowing; and they breathe, because there is still an Influx of some Spirits to recruit the Action of the respiratory Nerves.

It may be known from a suffocating Catarrh by this, that there all the Parts of the Body are cold, the Face pale, the Pulse scarce perceptible, and Respiration near quite extinct, whereas in an Apoplexy the extreme Parts are generally hot, and the Face red; likewise the Patient snores, which is an Effect that never happens in the other. It differs from a Lethargy, because here there is no Fever, nor Possibility to be waked (which are the common Accidents of that) the Patient being almost immoveable; and is easily discern'd from the Epilepsy, because in it the Body is contracted and convuls'd by a violent Motion, which never attends this Disease. In a Syncope too, tho' there is a sudden Prostration of the Spirits, yet Sense is not altogether abolish'd as in this; there the Look is pale, and the Mouth, Teeth and Hands close shut, but here a Relaxation of all the Parts. Nor can a Melancholic Extrasy be mistaken for this, in regard (besides the common Signs, as a bewilder'd Imagination, &c. which must have preceded the Paroxysm) almost a total Obscurity of both Pulse and Respiration marks out the Difference.

An Apoplexy arises from a Stagnation of Blood in the Arteries that lead to the Brain, which occasioning an immediate Interception of the Fluid of the Nerves, gives this sudden Shock to the whole Oeconomy: For from what Cause soever this Obstruction happens in the Arteries, whether from serous Matter collected within the Substance of the Brain it self, or between the Meninxes, or a Depression of the Skull, as the arterial Blood is thereby deny'd Access into the Brain, neither new Spirits can be generated, nor those already made push'd forward to supply the Exigencies of the Nerves. And as this nervous Liquor presides over all the Senses, and is the principal Organ of the Mind it self, a Stop put to its Current must of Consequence stupify and deaden all the Functions both of the Mind and Body, and unless an Afflux of Spirits from the Heart can arrive in Time, and with Vigour enough to force open their Confinement, end in Death it self.

Tho' an Apoplexy seizes often without giving any previous Warning of its Approach, yet a continual or frequent Pain in the Head, a more than common Stupidity of Judgment, a strong Inclination to sleep, a Vertigo, a Chilliness in the extreme Parts, a Swelling of the Veins of the Neck, a Slowness to move, frequent Attacks of the Cramp, and Incubus or Night-mare, are each and all of them such Pre-sages as should determine a Man of Prudence to a very strict and regular Life, and at the same Time fortify his Body with generous Medicines, that may ward off so terrible a Distemper; for once it has made an Invasion, it is but seldom that Physick can make a thorough Cure, which confirms this Testimony of the great *Hippocrates*, *A vehement Apoplexy it is impossible to cure, but a light one may be cured, tho' not without some Difficulty.*

For which Reason, so soon as any of these common Fore-runners appear, it will be highly proper to begin the following Method.

28 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

As no one Thing within the Reach of Medicine can exert with so quick a Force, or communicate a remarkable Efficacy thorough all the Parts of the Body so soon as a Vomit, that must be premis'd, in order to rouse the Motion of the circulating Juices, and put the several Outlets in a proper Disposition to expell those noxious acid Particles, that are for the most part, if not always, the Groundwork of this Disease. Therefore

Take Emetic Tartar 6 or 5 Grains, Saffron in Powder 4 Grains, White-wine 3 Ounces, mix together for a Vomit.

And at Night take this Bole.

Take Castor in Powder 1 Scruple, Salt of Amber 15 Grains, Camphire 6 Grains, Conserve of Lavender-Flowers 1 Drachm and an half, Spirit of Lavender enough to make a Bole; washing it down with a Glass of White-wine.

He must continue the Use of the above Emetic once a Week, and the following Electuary every Day, whilst any Symptoms remain.

Take Powder of wild Valerian and Male-Pioney Roots of each 2 Drachms; Myrrh, Castor, and Salt of Amber, of each 1 Drachm; greater and lesser Cardamoms of each half a Drachm, Powder of Mustard-Seed 6 Drachms, Conserve of Rue 6 Ounces, Spirit of Lavender 1 Ounce, Syrup of Gilly-Flowers enough to make an Electuary, Dose the Bigness of a Walnut twice a-day.

He must likewise forbear all strong and hot Spirits, for tho' these when taken in a Case of Necessity, as the Cholic or any violent Disorder of the Stomach, are so far from being an Impediment to the circulating Juices, that for some Time they accelerate their Motion, yet a continued Tippling of them weakens and impoverishes the Blood; for by mixing with and agitating the more volatile Particles, it drives

drives them out by Exhalation, leaving the lumpish Parts only behind; whence Circulation grows slow and languid, the Body inactive, a Pain in the Head, and in short a Root planted that diffuses a Multitude of Diseases.

The Danger in this Distemper is greater or less, in Proportion to the Difficulty or Ease in Respiration. If the Breath is fetch'd very heavily, and with a Rattling in the Throat, the Prospect of Recovery is but small; and more particularly if Respiration is so far enervated, that Froth begins to shew it self about the Mouth, it is a deadly Sign according to *Hippocrates*. Nor does a cold Sweat breaking out from a Struggle for Breath leave much room for Hope. But whilst the Malady is in the Beginning, and there is some Freedom of Breath, with a strong natural Heat, let us entertain good Hopes of a Cure, and (after the Patient has been once awaken'd by Medicines) vigorously prevent (as far as Art will go) the Hazard of a Relapse, and the Consequence of a Palsy.

As to Bleeding, which all Physicians in general fly to, as the first Thing to be done in this Distemper, it is to be consider'd whether that can produce such an immediate Effect as is required in a strong Apoplexy, which proceeds not from a Stagnation of Blood in the Veins, but in the Arteries; likewise whether the Patient is very old or weak (in which Case even but eight Ounces of Blood taken away would distress him more than five Vomits repeated with Discretion) and lastly, whether it has arisen from Gluttony or Drunkenness, because with regard to such a Cause, this Remark of *Henricus ab Heir*, Obs. 19. seems to have a great deal of Weight; "Our Countrymen (says he) who for the most part by an Excess of eating and drinking incur an Apoplexy, can hardly be cured by Phlebotomy, so that scarce one of an hundred after bleeding escapes with Life."

But

30 **Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY;**

But since Bleeding in all Cases of this Nature has been the Practice for Ages, and a Physician might be blamed in an Event of Death, who had omitted it; and considering also it is often the only Trial of Skill that can be got ready soon enough to be of any Service, other Medicines coming sometimes too late to be effectual, the safest Course therefore is instantly to open a Vein, proportioning the Quantity to the Strength of the Patient, and immediately after give

An Emetic Mixture.

Take Salt of Vitriol in fine Powder 2 Drachms, Tartar Emetic 6 Grains, White-wine and compound Pioney-water of each 1 Ounce; mix and exhibit.

At the same Time apply Cupping-glasses, with and without Scarification, to the Neck, Shoulders and Legs, remembering that the Patient must be made to sit erect in his Bed, and not be overburthen'd with Cloaths. Likewise let this Snuff be forcibly blown up thorough a Quill, or a Tobacco-pipe that has an Head small enough to enter the Nostrils, into the Nose.

A Sternutatory.

Take Roots of white Hellebore 1 Scruple, Pellitory of Spain half a Scruple, Leaves of Marjoram 1 Scruple, Castor, Salt of Vitriol, and black Pepper, of each 5 Grains, make into a Powder.

Then let his Head, Temples, Nostrils, Neck and Face be fomented hard with this compound Spirit.

Take Spirit of Castor half a Pint, Spirit of Lavender and Salt Volatile oleosum of each 1 Ounce, Spirit of Sal Armoniac 100 Drops, Camphire half an Ounce, mix.

If notwithstanding all these Means the Patient still remains insensible, inject this Clyster.

A Clyster.

Take Root of Cuckow-pint, Pepper, and Mustard-Seed, of each 1 Ounce; Tops of common Wormwood and Rue of each 2 Handfuls, Colocynth ty'd in a Bag 1 Drachm; slice the Root, cut the Herbs small, and boil in 3 Pints of Water to one, and to the strain'd Liquor add Oil of Camphire and Savin of each 1 Drachm, Sal Gem 2 Drachms; mix.

And if it should all come immediately away again, there will be a Necessity to repeat it; though sometimes Clysters are here given without the desired Effect, because of an Inability of the Intestines to retain them.

Over all the Head too, being fresh shaved, apply this Cataplasm.

Take fresh Roots of Cuckow-pint 3 Ounces, Leaves of Crow-foot 2 Ounces, Powder of Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, and Mustard-Seed, of each half an Ounce, Spanish Flies 3 Drachms, Camphire 1 Drachm, Sal Armoniac half a Drachm, black Soap 1 Ounce, Tincture of Diaphoretic Antimony as much as is sufficient to give a Consistence that may neither run thorough a Cloath, nor be too soon dry. Let this lay on 3 Days, then with every Melilot Plaster apply'd mix half a Drachm of Oil of Camphire.

It is to be hoped however that the Vomit will have an agreeable Issue; and then, as soon as its Operation is over, let the Patient take this Bole, and then the following Draught.

The Bole.

Take fresh Root of Cuckow-pint in Powder 1 Scruple, Powder of Castor 15 Grains, Salt of Vipers, Salt of Amber, and Camphire, of each 5 Grains; Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers, and Conserve of Rue, of each half a Drachm; Confection of Alkermes enough to make a Bole.

The Draught.

Take Rue-water and White-wine of each 2 Ounces, Flowers of Salt Armoniac 15 Grains, compound Spirit of Lavender 1 Spoonful; mix and exhibit.

Let

32 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

Let him often smell to this volatile stimulating Spirit:

Take Spirit of Sal Armoniac made with Quick-lime 1 Ounce, Salt of Hart's-horn and Camphire of each 1 Drachm; mix.

Next Day give the following Purge.

Take Pil. Fætidæ 1 Scruple, Pil. ex duobus 10 Grains, Castor and Salt of Amber of each Grains 7, Chymical Oils of Savin and Wormwood of each 1 Drop, Tincture of Castor enough to make 6 Pills for a Morning Dose.

And the Day following repeat the above Vomit, only leaving out the Salt of Vitriol, which now is of no farther Use.

To strengthen and corroborate the Nerves, prepare this Decoction.

An Apozem.

Take Roots of Satyrion and Fennel of each 1 Ounce, Zedoary and Sweet-cane of each 2 Drachms; Rosemary, Marjoram, Betony and Thyme, of each 1 Handful; Seeds of Rue and Piony, and Juniper Berries, of each 1 Drachm; White-wine and Water, of each 1 Quart; boil to the Consumption of the half, and to the strain'd Liquor add compound Spirit of Lavender 2 Ounces, Oil of Cinnamon 3 Drops. Dose a WineGlass full 5 times a-day.

And give him every Night for a Fortnight this Bole as he goes to Bed.

A Bole.

Take Volatile Salt of Vipers and Volatile Salt of Hart's horn of each 10 Grains, Salt of Amber and Castor of each 7 Grains, Chymical Oil of Rosemary and Marjoram of each 1 Drop, Conserve of Rosemary Flowers 1 Drachm, Syrup of Gilly-Flowers enough to make a Bole.

After the Removal of the Melilot Plaster off the Head, let this Cephalic Cap be in Readiness to put on.

Take

Take Roots of Vervain, Sweet-cane, and Angelica, of each 2 Drachms, Flowers of Rosemary, Marjoram, Lavender, and Thyme, of each 1 Ounce; Storax, Labdanum, Amber, Benjamin, and Balsam of Tolu, of each 1 Drachm; make the Whole into a gross Powder, to which add chymical Oil of Cinnamon, Rhodium, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Rosemary, of each 6 Drops; mix all together, and with Cotton work and quilt it into a Silk Cap, to be worn always next the Head, and to be renew'd so soon as the Scent of the Ingredients is lost.

He must once a Week submit to a Vomit, 'till he is restored to perfect Health, not forgetting to have the Head every Morning of his Life rub'd hard backwards with a warm coarse Towel, and the Neck and Spine of the Back serv'd in the same Manner; and persist in the Use of these Lozenges, one of which he may take at any Time.

Take Male-Pioney Root in Powder 1 Ounce, Species Dianthus 1 Ounce, Oil of Rosemary and Marjoram, of each 1 Scruple, Spirit of Lavender 100 Drops, Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, made with Orange-Flower Water, enough to form the Whole into Troches.

He must chuse an Air that is moderately hot and dry, but if that cannot be had, it will be proper to burn frequently upon the Fire (to the End the Steams may fill his Room) the subsequent Aromatic Powder.

Take Cypress Roots and Sweet-cane, of each 2 Ounces, Rosemary 3 Handfuls, Benjamin, Labdanum, and Storax Calamita, of each 1 Ounce, Frankincense 3 Ounces; reduce into a gross Powder to burn.

He must forbear eating Pork, and all other Meats of heavy Digestion; make frequent Use of Rosemary, Marjoram and Betony in his Sauces and Food; and in Regard to himself take often the following Broth.

34 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY.

Take a large Snake, cut off his Head, skin and eviscerate him, boil in two Quarts of Water (together with Rosemary-Flowers and Leaves of Marjoram, of each 1 Ounce, and 1 Chicken chop'd to Pieces) to 1 Pint; drink the Broth, and eat the Snake.

Lastly, to prevent a Relapse, and secure against the Pally, notwithstanding the Use of all the above effectual Methods, the following Medicated Ale (for all Helps and from every Quarter are necessary in this Case) may come in for ordinary Drink.

Take Shavings of Guaiacum and Sassafras, of each 2 Ounces, boil them in 6 Gallons of small Wort instead of Hops to 4 Gallons, which strain and ferment in a Vessel, in which is suspended a Bag with fresh Roots of Male-Piony 10 Ounces, Horse-radish Root and fresh Root of Cuckow-pint, of each 2 Ounces; Sweet Marjoram and Betony, of each 6 Handfuls; Rosemary and Lavender-Flowers, of each 3 Handfuls; Seeds of Rue, Dill and Fennel, of each 4 Ounces.



CHAP. V.

APPETITE LOST.

WHEN the Stomach, from any Cause whatever, becomes unable to perform its Offices, thence arises an Anorexy, or Want of Appetite. But to understand fully the Reason of this Incapacity in the Stomach, it will be proper in the first Place to inquire into the Origin of Hunger. This is occasion'd by subacid Particles receiving a fermentative Property from the Spittle swallow'd down, which adhering to the upper Orifice of the Stomach, excites in it offensive Twitches, whence the Liquor of the Nerves being immediately determin'd to the Place,
an

an Appetite is thereby solicited to carry off the disagreeable Sensation. This being the plain Cause both of Hunger and a ready Digestion, it follows necessarily, that when there is not a sufficient Acidity in the Juices and the Spittle, nor a convenient Afflux of Spirits to rectify the Disorder, the Appetite will fail, and consequently the Meat pass out of the Stomach into the Intestines crude and indigested, as it was at first when taken down. On the other hand, if those Juices have, through any Dislemperature of the Instruments of Circulation, contracted an Acrimony, or such a tart Sharpness as bears no Proportion to the Nourishment laid in, then happens the canine or Dog-like Appetite, which is ever voracious, but never satisfied.

But if the above Principle of Fermentation and Digestion does not meet with a right Temperature in the Stomach, it cannot exert with any Efficacy; for an intense Heat dissipates it, and too little produces only a vitiated Ferment: The first Indisposition proceeds from Choler, which overpowering the Action of the Stomach takes away both Appetite and Concoction; and the latter from flegmatic Humours, whence comes a Dis-inclination to Food and a weak Digestion.

Moderate Sleep and gentle Exercise is here very requisite to agitate the Humours, and prevent an Increase of Viscidities. The Diet must consist of Food of easy Dissolution and good Nourishment, as Wild-fowl, tame Pigeons, Chickens, Lamb and Veal, and be roasted rather than boil'd, for fear of a Looseness; and there must be a total Abstinence from Fish (excepting after Meals a Mouthful or two of a raw salt Herring, which is often of extraordinary Service in this Malady) Cucumers, and all other raw Fruits and Herbs: Nor must Tabacco be used, or any Opiate, during the Time of the Cure.

We are not to consider Want of Appetite here, as it is the Consequence of any other Disease (for give

36 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

an effectual Remedy to that, and this will be restor'd of course) but as the principal and only Ail to be subdued. If therefore it proceeds from Choler copiously collected in the Ventricle (which may be known by the great Heat of the Stomach, a Dryness and Bitterness of the Tongue or Jaws, and sometimes an uneasy Heart-burn) the Management must be directed in this Manner.

A Vomit.

Take Emetic Tartar 6 Grains or 4 (according to the Strength of the Patient) White-wine 2 Ounces, Syrup of Cloves 1 Ounce; mix together for a Vomit, to be taken at 6 a-Clock in the Afternoon.

Or

Take Tartar Emetic 6 Grains, Powder of Cinnamon 4 Grains, Conserve of Roman Wormwood what may just suffice to make the other 2 Ingredients into a Bole.

Or

Take Emetic Tartar 4, 5, or 6 Grains, Cochineal in Powder 3 Grains, Balsam of Tolu enough to make them up into a Pill; to be exhibited as before.

These several Forms I have given out of a Regard to squeamish Stomachs, but those who are not nice may swallow down the Tartar Emetic in a Spoonful of warm Water, observing only to have in Readiness one Gallon of Carduus Tea, or Green Tea, of which one Quart is to be drank after every Fit of Vomiting. And when the Vomit has done working, go to bed without drinking or eating any thing, but a Piece of candied Elecampane Root and a Glass of Wine. I have used only this Vomit for upwards of 20 Years, and always with great Success, and therefore recommend it earnestly to the World, as the best and most effectual Emetic that Medicine can produce. It is likewise so very safe, however run down

down by some Physicians who regard Self-interest more than any thing else, that in a Case of continual Reachings to vomit even three or four Grains of it may be administer'd to a Woman with Child. The Truth of it is, were People but wise enough upon any sudden Disorder to have immediate Recourse to this Vomit, there would be no great Need of the Physician.

Then next Morning after the Vomit the Patient must be purg'd with the following Pills.

Pills.

Take Pills of Ruffus 1 Scruple, Diaphoretic Antimony 10 Grains, Salt of Amber 5 Grains, Elixir Proprietatis tartarizatum just enough to form the rest into 5 Pills for a Dose.

Or

A Bole.

Take Powder of Rhubarb and simple Hiera Picra, of each 1 Scruple, Salt of Steel 5 Grains, Oil of Anise 3 Drops, Syrup of Buckthorn a sufficient Quantity to make a Bole.

Or

A Mixture.

Take Hiera Picra simple 1 Drachm and an half, Cochineal in Powder 7 Grains, Oil of Chamomile 4 Drops, White-wine 3 Ounces, Syrup of Lemons half an Ounce, shake well together, and drink off at a Dose.

When this Method has been thus far comply'd with, the Patient must begin the Use of the following Electuary.

Take Conserve of Wood-Sorrel and Conserve of Hips, of each 2 Ounces; Conserve of red Roses 1 Ounce, Powder of red Coral and Elecampane, of each half an Ounce, Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell 50 Drops, Oil of Cinnamon 3 Drops, Syrup of Five Roots enough to bring the Whole into an Electuary. Dose the Bigness of a Nutmeg four times a-day, when the Stomach is most empty.

Or

38 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY;

Or

A Bole.

Take Salt Armoniac Diuretic Grains 10, Salt of Wormwood 1 Scruple, Conserve of Wood-Sorrel 1 Drachm, Syrup of Lemons enough to make 2 Bole; to be taken Morning and Evening.

Or

Pills.

Take Gum Armoniac (dissolv'd in Vinegar of Squills) 2 Drachms, Powder of the Bark of Ash, and Root of Succory, of each half an Ounce; Myrrh and Mastich, of each 2 Drachms, Castor 1 Drachm, Syrup of Oranges enough to make into Pills. Dose three every Morning and Evening, for they are not intended for a Purge, but an Alterative.

If within a Week the Intention is not satisfy'd by these Means, the above Vomit must be repeated, and afterwards the Purge as before directed, and the same Course follow'd till it answers the End; in the mean time remembering to use the Juice of a Lemon in all Sauces, but no Butter, nor Oil, nor the Fat of Meat.

On the contrary, where Loss of Appetite has been caus'd by Intemperance in Meat or Drink, or thro' Weakness of the innate Heat, as in old People, or from a great Quantity of flegmatic sluggish Humours (which is evident from a Coldness of Stomach, uncommon Heaviness, and sour Belchings) the Distemper must be remov'd this Way: Having premised a Vomit, as in the other Case, proceed next to the Use of this Electuary.

Take Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 1 Ounce, Conserve of Roman Wormwood 2 Ounces, candied Elecampane, candied Orange-Peel and candied Ginger, of each half an Ounce, long Pepper in Powder half a Drachm, chymical Oil of Mint, of Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, of each 3 Drops; Syrup of Quinces a sufficient Quantity to work up the Whole into a smooth Electuary. Dose the Bigness of a Walnut twice a-day, viz. an Hour before Dinner, and an Hour before Supper.

Or

Or

A Powder.

Take Roots of Elecampane, Virginia Snake-weed, Gentian and Zedoary, of each 5 Grains; Flowers of Lavender 10 Grains; make into a Powder for 1 Dose, with which incorporate 3 Drops of Cinnamon, and drink it down in a Glass of White-wine; to be repeated every Morning 'till the Symptom ceases..

Or

A Stomachic Wine.

Take fresh Roots of Elecampane 2 Ounces, Juniper Berries bruised 1 Ounce, Cinnamon half an Ounce, Galangals and Cubebs of each 2 Drachms, Cochineal 1 Drachm, Mountain Wine 2 Quarts; infuse together cold for 10 Days, and drink 1 Glass Morning and Evening, 'till Appetite returns.

Prostration of Appetite arising from an Abuse of Venus, Excess of Care, or any violent Passions of the Mind, is to be remedied after the same Manner, if the Patient will but forego what Irregularity soever it was that first occasion'd it. And in all Circumstances this Balsam, if anointed upon the Stomach, will be of real Benefit.

A Balsam.

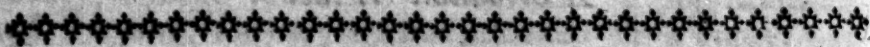
Take Chymical Oil of Juniper 1 Drachm, Chymical Oil of Mint and Wormwood, of each half a Drachm; Chymical Oil of Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Chamomile, and Cinnamon, of each 10 Drops, Balsam of Peru 2 Scruples; mix together into a Balsam.

After the Stomach has been anointed, lay over it the following Plaster.

A Plaster.

Take Magisterial Stomach-Plaster, Galbanum, and Tacamahaca strain'd, of each 2 Drachms, melt them over the Fire, then add Powder of Coral, Cinnamon, Myrrh, and Mastich, of each 1 Drachm; Powder of Benjamin, and Storax, of each half a Drachm; Balsam of Tolu, and Peru, of each 1 Drachm; Chymical Oil of Anise, Cinnamon, and Rhodium, of each 6 Drops; mix carefully into a Plaster.

This Plaster will greatly help to fortify the Stomach, corrugate its Fibres, and assist Digestion.



C H A P. VI.

APPETITE VITIATED.

THERE are four Sorts of a depraved Appetite, Bulimia, the canine Appetite, the Pica, and Malacia. Bulimia is an extraordinary Lust of Food, attended often with a Deliquium and cold Sweats, and sometimes with a Vertigo and Dimness of Sight; and proceeds either originally from too sharp a Ferment in the Stomach, or remotely from a bad Diet, which enervating the Concoction of the Spleen, thence acrimonious Humours are convey'd to the Stomach, where twitching and irritating the Tunicles and Nerves, the Person afflicted flies to Nourishment for a Remedy. This Distemper seizes a Man on a sudden, and brings a great Weakness and Debility of Spirits; and as often as the subacid Juice pulls and vellicates the Stomach, preternatural Hunger returns to such a Degree, that if a speedy Re-inforcement of Victuals and Drink could not be had, it is to be fear'd the Patient would not survive the Fit.

The

The Patient must be vomited thrice a Week with six Grains of Emetic Tartar, and drink thrice a-day half a Pint of the following Decoction.

An Apozem.

Take Roots of Fennel, Elecampane, and Succory, of each 1 Ounce; Bark of Capers and Tamarisk, and Bay Berries, of each half an Ounce; Leaves of Hart's-tongue, Liver-wort, Agrimony and Ceterach, of each 1 Handful; Raisins of the Sun stoned 2 Ounces, Spring-water and White-wine, of each 1 Quart; boil to 3 Pints.

He must likewise take four or five times a-day one of these Lozenges.

Lozenges.

Take Species Diambrae, and Dianthus, of each half an Ounce, fine Powder of Male-Pioney Root, and Native Cinnabar, of each 3 Drachms; Castor, and Salt of Amber, of each 2 Drachms; Camphire half a Drachm, Oil of Rhodium and Cinnamon, of each 6 Drops; Spirit of Lavender 4 Scruples, Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made with Orange-Flower Water as much as may be sufficient to form the Whole into Lozenges weighing half a Drachm each.

Whence the Canine or Dog-like Appetite derives its Force, we have already said in the Beginning of the foregoing Chapter. This is a vehement and insatiable Desire of Food, that holds both Night and Day; the Patient crams 'till he vomits, then immediately falls to Victuals again. In the former Affection there is a Dejection of Spirits, with Swooning, but without Vomiting, whereas this is accompany'd with Vomiting, but without any perceptible Weakness. If this Malady is not soon removed, it occasions either a great Waste of the Body, or a Dropsy. The Cure is the same here as in the preceding Case, only the Day after the first Vomit he must take the following Purge.

A Bole.

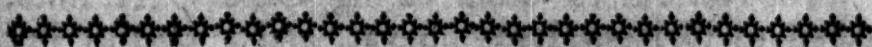
Take Hiera Picra simple 2 Drachms, Juice of Wormwood enough to make a Bole, to be given in the Morning, and repeated twice a Week.

The Pica (so called from the Magpye, that scraunches down every thing that falls in her Way) is a degenerate Taste, which perpetually covets and longs for Things that are both unprofitable and hurtful. This Disease does not often assault Men, but is not infrequent amongst chiding Women and Virgins; some of whom swallow down with great Delight unripe Fruits, Verjuice, Snow, Ice, &c. while others take a particular Fancy to Tar, Coals, Lime, Chalk, Candles, raw Flesh and Fish, Tobacco-pipes, Meal, Earth and Stones. *Sennertus* says, he knew one Woman that eat every Day two Pounds of a Grind-stone, 'till by Degrees she dispatch'd it all. This Malady is chronical, but seldom dangerous in Women with Child; for their Thoughts are so continually fix'd upon this unnatural Stowage, that it is no sooner eagerly devour'd, than the Mind detaches a sufficient Troop of animal Spirits, to enable the Stomach to dislodge the Enemy. And that those Spirits wonderfully facilitate Digestion, and contribute also to the Nourishment of the Body, is plain from this common Occurrence; Those Men, whose whole Time, Employment, and Thought are devoted to the Service of their Belly, concoct their Viſuals soon, and are for the most part monstrously fat, whilst the poor Student, whose animal Spirits travel in a more noble Path, is commonly lean, and scarce able to assimilate the lightest Food.

For the part of married Women, as this strange Inclination takes its Rise rather from a blundering Imagination than any Defect in the Juices of the Body, it is not the Business of Physic to prescribe Rules to them; good-natur'd Management will go farther with

with the *pretty dear Ladies* in one Hour towards a Cure, than any Thing Medicine could invent in five thousand. Their Appetite every now and then ought to be anticipated with an unexpected Regale, all Discourse and Shews avoided that may tend to awaken disagreeable Ideas, and no Mention made of any Thing which might probably give Birth to an inordinate Whim. This Distemper with regard to Virgins is much more fatal in its Effects, but cannot in this place be discuss'd, because it falls more naturally under the Contents of another Chapter.

Malacia again differs from the Pica in this, that here uncommon and preternatural things are covered but in the Malacia what is usual and natural, tho' to an extravagant Degree, as the big-bellied Woman in *Tulpius*, who eat 1400 Herrings during Pregnancy without any Harm.



CH A P. VII.

A P H T H Æ or *T H R U S H*.

THE Thrush (call'd Aphthæ by the Ancients) is perceptible from a Soreness of the Mouth, interspersed with small Pustles or Specks, which break out generally upon the Palate, Lips, Gums, Tongue and Chaps. This Affection is most common to Children, seldom afflicting those of riper Years, but as an Accident or Consequence of an acute Distemper; and proceeds either from an hot and sharp Milk, which (an Infant's Stomach being unable to digest) turns into Choler, whence putrid Exhalations arising corrode the inner Parts of the Mouth: Or the Pain of cutting Teeth may bring such a Flow of Saliva into the Mouth, as for Want of a quick Discharge stagnates and exulcerates the Parts.

G 2

There

There is a great Heat in their Mouth, and though Pain disables them from Sucking, yet the Breast is eagerly desired to cool and allay their Anguish; the Milk is vomited up curdled, because Nature finding an Acrimony but no Nourishment in it, will no longer bear the Load: Or, without any prior Malignity in the Milk, sower and acid Juices vellicating their Stomachs may cause an Ejectment.

This Malady makes its Appearance either with great or no Danger, according to the various Disposition of the Humour to which it owes its Rise; if the cancerous Eruptions are white or red, a proper Remedy meets with no Resistance; if yellow, more potent Medicines are wanted; but such as are black and come preceeded or follow'd with a Fever and Looseness, orextend themselves to the Bottom of the Throat, degenerate sometimes into a Mortification, which will baffle all the Force of Art.

The Nurse is to forbid eating Onions, Radishes, Mustard, Spices, Honey, Sugar, and altogether hot Things; and must not touch Wine, Mead, or any Kind of Drink that is not small. Let her taste no Food that has not boil'd Turnips for a Sauce, and give the Child now and then (if there is not a violent Looseness) a Spoonful of Liquor press'd out of them.

And where the Specks are white and do not spread fast, she needs only rub them well with a little of this Mixture upon a Rag fasten'd to a Stick, provided she renews the Operation as often as it may be wanted.

The Mixture.

Take Myrrh in fine Powder two Drachms, Salt Prunell half a Drachm, Honey much about the same Quantity. Mix.

Afterwards the Child's Mouth must be wash'd with

A Lotion.

Take Juice express'd from boil'd Turnips two Ounces, Syrup of Mulberries and Quinces of each one Ounce, mix together. But

But if the Pustles are yellow or black, the Nurse must instantly take this Porion, and repeat it too, was there an Occasion.

A Porion.

Take Infusion of Agrimony (made from an Handful of dry Leaves after the Manner of Tea) half a Pint, the best Rhubarb in fine Powder half a Drachm, Oil of Anise two Drops, mix for a Dose.

And next Day be let Blood. In the mean time the Cancer must be rub'd hard with this Epithem.

An Epithem.

Take Honey of Roses and Eyprian Ointment of each half an Ounce, burnt Alum and Aloes in fine Powder, of each half a Drachm, Spirit of Vitriol ten Drops; incorporate well together; and use as above directed.

Or

Take Roots of Madder half an Ounce, Tormentil and Bistors of each one Drachm, White-Wine-Vinegar eight Ounces, boil to six; to the strain'd Liquor add burnt Alum and Salt in fine powder of each 2 Drachms, put upon the Fire again and boil 'till it raises a Scum, which throw away, then removing it from the Heat, stir into it one Ounce and an half of Honey of Roses.

With a Rag dipt in this and ty'd to a Skewer cleanse well, and thoroughly the Place affected. Likewise in all Cases whether with a Fever or Looseness, or without this Electuary, when assisted with external Applications, will scarce fail to do Service.

An Electuary,

Take Sperma Ceti one Drachm, yellow Bees Wax three Drachms, Oil of sweet Almonds one Ounce, melt them over the Fire, then in a Mortar mix with Conserve of Hips two Ounces, burnt Harts-horn and Coral in fine Powder of each one Drachm, Myrrh in fine powder one Scruple, Syrup of Quinces enough to make an Electuary; give the Child the Bigness of a French Bean five times a-day.

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54 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

If the Child should happen to be costive, nothing must be exhibited that may purge him; get therefore a Violet Comfit (which may be had at a Confectioner's) and having immers'd it in Oil, or greas'd it over with Butter to facilitate its Passage, put it up gently for a Suppository.

The Nurse must also eat once a-day some boil'd Lettices or Endive, and continue the Use of the following Apozem till the Child is well.

A Decoction.

Take Leaves of Agrimony, Hound's-tongue and Colt's-foot of each one Handful, French Barley, Raisins of the Sun, and burnt Hart's-horn, of each two Ounces, Liquorice half an Ounce, boil in four Pints of Spring-water to two; strain; and add Syrup of Marsh-mallows 2 Ounces; mix; Dose half a Pint twice a-day.

CHAP. VIII.

ASTHMA.

AN Asthma is an injur'd and troublesome Respiration, which in its Manner of Attack, or Progress, is either frequent and without a Noise, or with a great Difficulty, Wheezing and Sound; or with such a laborious Panting and Heaving, that the Patient cannot fetch his Breath but in an erect Posture.

Now, though an Asthma (what Diversity soever it may put on in its Effects) cannot physically cease to be an Asthma, whilst adhering to the Body, and therefore more Denominations are superfluous, yet since the learn'd World have been pleas'd to give it two other additional Names, together with remarkable Divisions, I shall in the first Place consider it in the same Light.

When

When a Difficulty of Breath happens that is not immoderate and violent, nor attended with an Hissing, thence arises the most simple Figure of an Asthma, which they call *Dysprima*.

The second Degree discovers it self by a more thick and frequent Respiration, exaggerated with a Whistling and Sound, and for the most part a vexatious Cough, which Symptoms denominate an Asthma.

The third (which is call'd *Orthopnea*) is visible from an extraordinary Struggle for Breath, and an Impossibility to lay the Head down without the Danger of Suffocation.

This Disease proceeds commonly of Flegm distilling from the Head upon the Lungs, and in its Descent obstructing the Wind-pipe. Though sometimes Humours carried thither by other Conveyances, as they flow to the Productions of the Wind-pipe, or are detain'd in the Lungs themselves, or the smooth Arteries, may produce the same Indisposition with this or that Effect.

Though all these Consequences upon an Asthma, generally speaking, take their Rise from a peculiar Redundance and Depravity of Humours, yet now and then an Asthma comes without any copious Flux of Matter; for which reason it is again divided into an humorous and dry Asthma.

An humorous Asthma is an heavy Respiration, either with or without a Wheezing, but always follow'd with a Cough and pituitous Spitting, which when brought up in any tolerable Quantity, never fails to give Ease.

And here if the viscid Matter lies impacted within the Substance of the Lungs, the Act of Respiration is exerted with less Labour, and the Cough is neither so frequent, nor is there a Noise, nor the Excretion so large, as when occasion'd by a Mucus, or slimy Matter sticking within the outer Vessels of the Lungs.

This humorous Asthma gives sometimes a continual Uneasiness; but generally afflicts most after hard Exercise,

Exercife, and at Night, rifing alfo and falling in its Malignity according to the various Difpofition of the Air.

The dry Afthma is an infuperable Difficulty of Breathing without an Evacuation of much viscid Matter, but with a perpetual irritating Cough, which overwhelms the Patient with the utmoft Anxiety and Fear of Death.

This Accident in an Afthma invades the Lungs with Violence, contracting its nervous Fibres fo that they cannot expand themfelves; nor does it reft here, but communicates convulfive Twitches even to the remote Parts; for once the fine Liquor of the Nerves has received a foreign Mixture, the Pain is foon difperfed through the whole Oeconomy.

And the Sensation of Pain varies according to the Texture of the Place, which is the Subject of its more immediate Tyranny. Thus, if the Mufcles of the Midriff or adjacent Parts are principally aggriev'd, a Pain is there felt that refembles the being hard bound with a Cord. If the Mufcles of the Cheft are moft affected, the middle Cavity is convuls'd. If the Mufcles of the Fauces or Jaws are the Scene of its Fury, then the Patient is in danger of Suffocation. Again if this vellicating Acrimony of the animal Spirits be moftly lodg'd in the nervous Folds of the Belly, thence arifes an Hysteric or Hypochondriac Afthma, the Cure of which (as it is but a Symptom of another Difafe) depends upon the Removal of that.

It is obvious therefore from the Premifes that this Difafe (how different foever in the Form of Assault, or Progreff) may yet with great Propriety be call'd an Afthma, without the Trouble of any farther Difinction, for either the Passages of Inspiration are but a little obftructed, which fhews a mild Species, or the Liberty of Breath is more clog'd, which is worfe, or there is an inextricable Hardship of Breathing, which is worft of all, and this attended either with Spafms, without a great Quantity of Excretion,

cretion, or with much Expectoration without Spasms. As to the Matter, which in a dry convulsive Asthma is spit up with almost an intolerable Suppression of Breath, that is but an Accident, not the Cause of the Disease, for during the Compression of the Lungs, whatever Juice is protruded out of the neighbouring Vessels, and carried to the rough Artery, is hereby converted into Pituite, and upon the close of the Paroxysm cast forth.

An Air either too cold or hot paves often the Way for this Distemper, but more particularly when it comes impregnated with noxious Effluvia, as those of Arsenic, Mercury, Charcoal and Quick-Lime, for then it immediately strikes a corrosive Venom into the Nervous Fluid itself, and consequently produces the most aggravated Symptoms of this Disease.

Gluttony and Drunkenness too (by disabling the necessary Office of the Animal Spirits, and of course inducing a Chyle too heavy and thick to pass in Circuit with the other Juices) are not uncommon Passports for this Distemper.

An Asthma (since Respiration and Life walk hand in hand) cannot be look'd upon as a Thing of no Danger; for even when it annoys a Child, if the Cure is not speedy, a Catarrh follows that kills him: Much more Reason then have those of advanced Years not to neglect a Remedy, nor wallow in a Series of Adventures that may defeat the Means; because in such a Case a Cachexy, a Dropsy, or a Consumption would be their End.

If a Pleurisy, or an Inflammation of the Lungs comes upon the back of this Disease, it cuts off all Prospect of a Cure: And though an inveterate convulsive Asthma may without all doubt yield to a proper Remedy, yet a Relapse (which may happen if an Error is committed in Diet) would be dangerous.

Sometimes an Asthma is periodical, coming at a certain Time, unless the Paroxysm be made to return through Passion, Venus, or any other Excess.

50 *Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:*

If an Asthma expectorates with Ease, there is Hope of a speedy Cure; though if the Malady has been long his Familiar, it will hardly be so eradicated, but it will leave a Trace.

The Patient's Diet must be thin and abstergent, nor any Food or Drink made use of that may pall and relax the Stomach, or destroy the natural Fluidity of the Juices, such as Cucumers, Melons; &c. Rhenish Wine, &c. which have often, when indiscretely taken, even introduc'd this Disease.

All his Drink must be small that is not medicated, and his Head and Breast well defended against the Injuries of the Air: Sleep and Exercise must be moderate, and a Stool had once a-day, either through Nature or Art.

Bleeding here may weaken; but cannot be of Service to the Patient, except in the Beginning, and in the Case of a Sanguine Habit of Body, or a Suppression of the Menses. But in every Symptom of this Disease, when the Patient's Strength is not quite prostrated, nothing will give a more quick and immediate Assistance than this Vomit.

Take two or three Grains of Tartar Emetic (according to the Strength or Sex of the Patient) Oxy-mel of Squills two or three Ounces, White-wine one Ounce; mix; to be taken either before, in, or after the Paroxysm, and afterwards repeated several times, if the Patient's Strength will permit.

But let those that are very weak take only the following Vomit.

Take Oxy-mel of Squills two Ounces, Syrup of Five-roots and White-wine of each one Ounce: Mix.

And this, if but repeated twice a Week, will be found to give great Ease, if not a through Relief from the Distemper; but where the Patient spits Blood, no Vomit can be proper.

Let this Plaster be laid instantly all over the Breast.

Take

Take strain'd Galbanum and Tacamahaca of each half an Ounce, Plaster of Melilot and Oxycroceum of each 2 Drachms; melt them together, and add Powder of Mastich, Storax and Benjamin of each one Scruple, Oil of Cinnamon, Chamomile, Nutmegs and Anise of each six Drops; mix; to be spread upon red Leather and apply'd.

Those who cannot afford the above Plaster may purchase two Ounces of Tacamahaca, and spread it upon Leather, to be apply'd in the same Manner.

To corroborate the Head, it will be necessary to wear this Cap.

A Cephalic Cap.

Take Leaves of Rosemary, Thyme and Marjoram of each one Handful, Flowers of Lavender, Melilot and Rosemary of each half an Handful, Nutmegs, Benjamin and Cloves of each 1 Drachm; reduce them into a coarse Powder; then add Oil of Rhodium one Scruple, and with Cotton quilt it into Silk for a Cap to go next the Head.

In the mean time make an Issue in the Neck, and comply with one or other of these internal Medicines, which are peculiarly calculated for an humorous or moist Asthma.

An Infusion.

Take Leaves of Horehound 3 Handfuls, Salt of Tartar half an Ounce, Saffron cut small half a Drachm, Spanish Juice of Liquorice in thin Slices and Nettle-seed of each one Ounce, boiling Spring-water 3 Pints; give a warm and close Digestion for four and twenty Hours, then strain for Use.

The Dose four Ounces Morning and Evening, taking care to keep your self warm.

Or

An Electuary.

Take Powder of the Roots of Elecampane, Liquorice and Eryngo of each one Ounce, Flowers of Sulphur and Powder of Anise-seed of each half an Ounce, Honey 4 Ounces, Syrup of Saffron enough to mix into an Electuary. Dose the Bigness of a Nutmeg thrice a-day.

Another.

Take Roots of Cuckow-pint fresh-gather'd and powder'd one Ounce, Root of Florentine Orrice in fine Powder half an Ounce, Saffron powder'd and Flowers of Benjamin of each half a Drachm, Conserve of Hips two Ounces, Syrup of Five Roots enough to make an Electuary. Dose the same as in the former.

*Or**A Decoction.*

Take Leaves of Colts-foot three Handfuls, Pearl Barley and Raisins of the Sun of each one Ounce, sweet Almonds half an Ounce, Figs and Dates, 8 of each; English Liquorice 6 Drachms, Anise-seed two Drachms, boil in 3 Pints of Spring-water to 2, and strain. Dose 6 Ounces twice a day.

*Or**A Julep.*

Take Leaves of Hyssop, Penny-royal and Fennel of each 2 Handfuls, boil in a Quart of Water to 9 Ounces; strain. Then to the strain'd Liquor add Tincture of Liquorice, and Tincture of Saffron (made with Treacle Water) of each 1 Ounce, Balsam of Sulphur of *Knoephelius* 1 Drachm, Oil of Anise 15 Drops, Essence of Amber-grease (if the Patient can bear sweet Smells) ten Drops, Balsamic Syrup 1 Ounce and an half; mix. Dose 3 Spoonfuls at any time when there is an Intermission from the Cough.

*Or**A Lambative.*

Take Powder of Myrrh 2 Drachms, Saffron and Flowers of Benjamin of each ten Grains, Nutmegs and Cummin-seed of each half a Drachm, Honey 2 Ounces; mix. Dose as much as the Point of a Knife will carry, three or four times a-day, or a large Tea-spoonful.

Another.

Take Balsamic Syrup and Linseed Oil new drawn of each 1 Ounce, Powder of Orrice 1 Drachm, Sperma-ceti and Venice Soap sliced thin of each half a Drachm; mix; to be used as the former.

Or

Or

Pills.

Take Cuckow-pint Root fresh gather'd and powder'd 2 Drachms, Flowers of Benjamin 1 Drachm, Flowers of Sulphur and Juice of Spanish Liquorice of each half a Drm. Saffron 1 Scruple, Syrup of Balsam a sufficient Quantity to make into Pills. Dose 3, thrice a-day, and to be wash'd down with the following Draught.

Take of an Infusion of Colts-foot (made after the Manner of Tea) 3 Ounces, Linseed Oil fresh-drawn and Syrup of Maidenhair of each 1 Ounce, Oil of Anise 4 Drops, sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac 15 Drops; mix.

Or

A Bole.

Take Sperma-ceti half a Drachm, Myrrh in fine Powder, Crabs-eyes and Flowers of Benjamin of each 10 Grains, Balsamic Syrup a sufficient Quantity for a Bole. To be taken twice a-day, viz. in the Morning and at Night.

Or

Lozenges.

Take Balsam of Benjamin, Tolu, and Storax Calamita, of each half an Ounce; fresh Root of Cuckow-pint and Elecampane of each 1 Ounce, Species Diatragacanth half an Ounce, Flowers of Sulphur and Benjamin of each two Drachms, white Sugar-candy 1 Pound; reduce all these Ingredients into Powder, and with Syrup of Balsam raise a Paste, fit to be cut out into Lozenges. To be used at Pleasure.

Or

A Mixture.

Take Balsam of Tolu half an Ounce, Yolk of Eggs Number 2, beat thoroughly together; add Flowers of Benjamin 1 Drachm, Syrup of Five Roots 2 Ounces, White-wine 9 Ounces; mix and strain. Dose one Spoonful Morning and Evening.

Or

*Or**A Tincture.*

Take Barbadoes Tar 4 Ounces, Salt of Tartar and Powder of Elecampane and Cuckow-pint Roots of each one Ounce, Flowers of Benjamin, Gum of Guaiacum and Oil of Sassafras of each half an Ounce, Salt of Vipers and Oil of Juniper of each two Drachms, Spirit of Wine rectify'd 18 Ounces; give a warm and close Digestion for 4 Days, then decant it from the Dregs for Use. Dose a Tea-Spoonful in half a pint of strong Penny-Royal Tea thrice a-day.

But because few can rise to the Price of that, others may substitute in its room the subsequent Emulsion.

An Emulsion.

Take Barbadoes Tar 1 Ounce, live Earth-worms and Hog-lice of each half an Ounce, boil in three Pints of Water to two; to the strain'd Liquor add sweet Almonds blanch'd and Seeds of Anise of each 3 Drachms, candied Elecampane 1 Ounce and an half; make an Emulsion; to which, when finish'd, add Tincture of Benjamin one Drachm. Dose 2 Ounces thrice a-day.

*Or**An Hydromel.*

Take Roots of Elecampane, Florentine Orrice and Cuckow-pint of each 1 Ounce, Leaves of Savory, Ground-Ivy, Hyssop and Sage of each 1 Handful; boil in 4 Pound of Water to 2; then strain, and to the Straining add 1 Pound of Honey, and boil to a due Consistence. Dose 2 Ounces four or five times a-day.

*Or**An Oxymel.*

Take Roots of Zedoary, Sweet-cane, Garlic, and Pearl Barley, of each half an Ounce, Roots of Succory, Male-fern and Liquorice of each 3 Drachms; Leaves of Colts-foot, Horehound and Maidenhair of each 1 Handful, Juniper-berries and Bay-berries of each two Drachms, River-water 3 Pints, Vinegar half a Pint, boil to 2 Pints; then to the strain'd Remainder add Honey 1 Pint, Oil of Anise half a Drachm, and boil over again 'till it comes to the Consistence of a Syrup. Dose 2 Ounces four times a-day.

Any

Any one of the foregoing Medicines may be continued as long as the Patient pleases, except the last, which an Addition of Vinegar has render'd unfit for a constant Use; for however Vinegar may plead Prescription as to its common Assistance in this Distemper, yet was it to be persisted in for any Time, Experience would, tho' it might be late, convince the Man of a fatal Error. This last Prescription therefore must not be continu'd above a Fortnight; as for the rest, the Patient may this Day try one, the second Day another, and the next Day a third, as the Fancy may take him; for in chronical Distempers, that will not of a sudden submit to a Cure, a Variety of Medicines is not only an agreeable Amusement, but also soonest answers the desired End.

And the Patient at the same Time must be so good as to accept of the following Medicated Ale, or Wine, for his ordinary Drink.

A Medicated Ale.

Take Roots of Orrice, Male-fern, Succory, China, of each 2 Ounces; Leaves of Agrimony, Penny-Royal, Wall-Rue, Scabious and Liver-wort of each six Handfuls, Juniper Berries four Ounces, Raisins of the Sun stoned one Pound; put all in a Bag, and hang in four Gallons of new Ale, while it works.

Or

A Medicated Wine.

Take Roots of Eryngo and Liquorice of each 2 Ounces, Leaves of Colts-foot, Hyssop, Ground-ivy and Tamarisk-Tops of each 1 Handful, Seeds of Anise 1 Ounce, Cochineal 1 Scruple, White-wine 5 Pints; digest cold for four Days, then strain for Use.

As to the dry convulsive Asthma, where through a Contraction of the Nervous Fibres the Lungs are debar'd a free Motion, and thence the several Juices run into morbid Cohesions or a viscid Matter, which makes

38 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

makes the Disease cut with a double Edge, let the Patient (after having premis'd one of the above-specified Emetics) enter into a constant Use of one or another of the succeeding Recipe's.

A Draught.

Take Leaves of Colts-foot 1 Handful, Spring-water 1 Pint; boil to 3 Ounces, and to the strain'd Liquor add fine pick'd Gum Ammoniacum in Drops 10 Grains, Sperma-ceti half a Drachm; dissolve; and with Syrup of Five Roots 1 Ounce mix for a Dose.

- To be taken every Morning and Evening.

Or

An Electuary.

Take Conserve of Rosemary-flowers, Lavender-flowers, and Conserve of Rue of each 1 Ounce, fine Gum Ammoniacum in Drops 3 Drachms; which dissolve in a sufficient Quantity of the Spirit of Castor; then add to the Whole Sperma-ceti two Drachms, Salt of Amber and Flowers of Benjamin of each one Drachm, Powder of Bay-Berries half a Drachm, Oil of Chamomile Chymical 6 Drops, Syrup of candied Ginger enough to make an Electuary. Dose 1 Drachm thrice a-day.

Another.

Take Powder of Millepedes and fresh Root of Cuckow-pint of each 1 Ounce, Viper's Flesh and Earth-worms in Powder of each half an Ounce, Russia Castor in Powder 2 Drachms, Flowers of Sulphur 1 Drachm, Balsam of Capivi (well beat up with the Yolks of 2 Eggs) half an Ounce, Oil of Anise 15 Drops, Oil of Nutmegs 6 Drops, Syrup of Clove-Gilly-Flowers what is wanted to make an Electuary. Dose half a Drachm 4 or 5 times a-day.

Or

Or
An Expression.

Take Rosemary and Lavender-Flowers of each 4 Ounces, Leaves of Vervain 1 Handful, boiling White-wine and boiling Water of each one Pint, infuse in a close Vessel by the Fire-side for 1 Hour; then having press'd out the Liquor, dissolve in it fine pick'd Gum Ammoniacum in Drops half an Ounce, and mix all by degrees with live Millepedes 6 Ounces, which are to be bruise'd in a Marble Mortar, together with Conserve of Rue three Ounces; then strain out the Whole by hard Squeezing; to which add Spirit of Lavender half an Ounce, Powers of Amber and Tincture of Benjamin of each 2 Drachms. Reserve close stop'd for Use. Dose 1 Spoonful 3 or 4 times a-day.

Or
An Emulsion.

Take Male Piony Root 4 Ounces, Leaves of Rosemary 1 Handful, boil in a Quart of Water to 8 Ounces; in the strain'd Liquor dissolve fine Gum Ammoniacum half an Ounce, and when cold make into an Emulsion with sweet Almonds blanch'd and Seeds of Rue of each half an Ounce; then strain, and add Canary-wine 3 Ounces, Spirit of Castor two Drachms. Dose a Spoonful and an half thrice a-day.

Or
A Decoction.

Take Root of Butter-bur 1 Ounce, Leaves of Hyssop, White-Horehound, Ground-ivy and Penny-Royal of each 1 Handful, Leaves of Rue half an Handful, Seeds of Male-Piony and Rue of each half an Ounce, River-water 1 Quart, boil to 1 Pint. To the strain'd Liquor add fresh Balls of Stone-horse-dung Number 9, White-wine 1 Pint and an half, Lavender-Flowers 6 Handfuls; infuse them over a slow Fire in a close Vessel for three Hours; then squeeze out hard, and to the Strain'd add Balsamic Syrup 3 Ounces, Tincture of Benjamin and Tincture of Diaphoretic Antimony of each 2 Drachms; mix, and put up for Use.

58 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

The Patient is to begin with a small Dose of this at first, and endeavour afterwards to drink a Wine Glass-ful off four times a Day.

Or

A Lohoch.

Take Powder of fresh Cuckow-pint Root half an Ounce, Russia Castor in Powder, Sperma-ceti and Flowers of Benjamin of each 1 Drachm, Salt of Amber half a Drachm, Salt of Hart's-horn and Flowers of Sal Armoniac of each 1 Scruple, Barbadoes Tar and Oil of Sweet Almonds of each 1 Ounce, Syrup of Balsam 3 Ounces, Chymical Oil of Nutmegs 6 Drops; mix according to Art. Dose one Spoonful thrice a-day.

Or

A Bole.

Take Powder of Millepedes and of Cuckow-pint Root of each 1 Scruple, Volatile Salt of Vipers and Salt of Amber of each Grains 5, Spermaceti one Drachm, Syrup of Balsam enough to make a Bole. To be taken Morning and Evening, and wash'd down with a Glass of the above Medicated Wine.

Or

Pills.

Take fine pick'd Gum Ammoniacum in Drops 3 Drms. Millepedes prepared and Sperma-ceti of each 2 Drachms, Russia Castor and Myrrh in Powder of each 1 Drachm, Salt of Amber, Juice of Liquorice, and Flowers of Benjamin, of each half a Drachm, Saffron 1 Scruple, Oil of Anise-seed 16 Drops; make into Pills with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of Sulphur with Linseed Oil. Dose 3 Pills thrice a-day, drinking a Glass of Medicated Wine after each Dose.

When the Patient is at any time costive, he will find immediate Ease by the following gentle Cathartic.

Take Pills of Russia 1 Scruple, fine Gum Ammoniacum (dissolved in a little of Spirit of Castor) 15 Grains, Salt of Amber seven Grains, Sperma-ceti half a Drachm, Syrup of Balsam enough to make a Bole.

If

If there should happen a Necessity, thro' an invincible Want of Rest, for the Administration of an Opiate (for Necessity could only justify its Use) let the Patient have recourse to the following Preparation of it, which is as safe an one as Medicine can produce.

Take Camphire in fine Powder and Mathew's Pill of each 4 Grains or 6, Flowers of Benjamin and Sulphur of each 7 Grains, Tincture of Diaphoretic Antimony 10 Drops, Conserve of Rosemary Flowers half a Drachm, Balsamic Syrup enough to make a Bole, for a Night Dose.

Lastly, where an Asthmatic is not feverish, nor spits Blood, he may find vast Benefit by a liberal Use of Garlic, taken in any Vehicle, or in any Form (except hot Spirits) that may be most acceptable to himself. And towards the End of the Cure, it will be very proper (in order to prevent as well a Relapse as other pernicious Consequences of this Distemper) to make use of the following Troches for the Space of one Month.

Lozenges.

Take *Haly's* Powder fresh made 2 Ounces and an half, the Anti-hectic of *Poterius* and fresh Roots of Cuckow-pint in Powder of each 2 Ounces, Roots of Florentine Orrice and Elecampane Powder of each 6 Drachms, common Sulphur and Gum-Benjamin in Powder of each half an Ounce, Balsam of Amber 3 Drms. Elixir Bezoartic 2 Drms. Chymical Oil of Rhodium, Nutmegs, Lavender, Rosemary and Marjoram of each 6 Drops, Juice of Liquorice (diluted with Rose-water to the Consistence of a Syrup) a sufficient Quantity to bring the other Ingredients into a Paste, which must be cut out into Lozenges weighing 2 Drachms each. Take 1 Lozenge (at an Hour's Distance at least from Meals) thrice a-day.

C H A P. IX.

BEATING or PALPITATION of the HEART.

THIS Distemper is an inordinate and convulsive Motion of the Heart, arising either from flatulent Vapours, or an Acrimony and Corruption of some of the Juices, by which the Blood being for a while interrupted in its Passage, the Heart is put to a more than ordinary Struggle to remove the Impediment.

The natural Action of the Heart consists in an alternate Rise and Fall; by Dilatation or *Diastole* it attracts the Matter, whence is attenuated and prepared arterious Blood and vital Spirits, and through *Systole* or Contraction expells them into the Arteries, those useful Ministers that distribute Nourishment to all the Parts. Thus the Heart, which is the Proveditor general of the Body, is continually at work for a new Supply, and as fast as it is got ready detaching it into the Arteries, in order to be communicated to the Veins, and every other Particle of the human Substance: But if the Blood, which comes to be dilated in the Heart, is too thick and viscid, or the adjacent Vessels are so molested and agitated by sharp Humours, as to force too great a Quantity at a time towards the Heart, thence must needs follow an extraordinary Dilatation and Contraction, together with an inconstant and most vehement Pulse.

The Signs of this Indisposition are so manifest, that they need no Description, being always obvious both to the Sight and Touch; nay sometimes the Palpitation is so violent, that the Noise may be heard by the By-standers, and its Impetuosity such as to break or displace the neighbouring Ribs, and occasion too a Disruption of the middle *Septum*, which distinguishes the two Ventricles of the Heart, or at another Time raise an *Aneurism* or Swelling as big as an Apple in the Artery, Some

Some make *Tremor* or a Trembling of the Heart a Species of this, but erroneously, for that alters its Position, but this settles to one Place alone.

When this Distemper proceeds from sharp and corrosive Humours, the Panting is intense, attended with a stout and unequal Pulse, which intermits sometimes, and consequently causes an extreme Faintness; for no Spirits can irradiate the Parts while the Pulse ceases. If it owes its Rise to an hard Tumor in the *Pericardium*, or Coat that invests the Heart, there ensues a great Waste and Consumption of the whole Body. Where Flatulences or Wind only is in fault, the Knees are often seiz'd with Trembling, the Ears with a Noise, and a Mist hangs before the Eyes. And if too great an Heat in the Blood is ever the Occasion, then a Fever with a frequent and somewhat difficult Respiration joins the Disease.

The Beating or Palpitation is more or less vehement or frequent, according to the Quantity of the depraved Matter; for as the Particles of the Chyle or dissolv'd Nourishment and veiny Blood are impregnated with a greater or smaller Portion of malignant Humours, and rush with a Rapidity, or move slowly into the Heart, such must the Paroxysm be, either great or slight.

The Heart is a Bowel, equal if not superior in Majesty even to the Brain itself, and therefore seated in the Middle of the Breast, as in a Throne to disperse Life and Vigour to all the other Parts of the Body; and its Exertion so necessary, that the Brain cannot move without it, nor diffuse animal Spirits into the Nerves: Besides, that the Brain is not absolutely so significant towards the Preservation of an Individual as the Heart, is hence evident, because the least Wound penetrating into the Substance of this is infallibly mortal; whereas even a Portion of the Brain may be taken out, and yet the Patient have a Chance to live. Which makes me wonder what could determine the Ancients to fix the Residence of the Soul within

within the Head, some allowing the whole Extent of the Brain for its Walk, others confining it to the Membranes, whilst a third Sort indulge it the Top of the Head, and a fourth Party pins it down to the Bottom. Yet still those venerable Gentlemen acted with more Generosity, than that Multitude of the Moderns who have been pleas'd since to shut it up within the diminutive Pineal Gland. But others again with a great deal more Reason make the Heart its Palace. As for my part, when I consider that Man was created in the Image of his glorious Maker, and consequently bears some, though a very faint and infinitely distant Signature of the great Sovereign of Perfection, I cannot but think, that the Soul inhabits neither this nor that Part, but with general Influence fills the whole Capacity of his Prison. For though we are not sensible of his Presence, otherwise than by his Operations in the Brain, that is by no means an Argument that he must exist only in the Place, which he makes a Store-house and Armoury of Ideas.

The Heart being then the Bowel upon which principally depends the Thread of Life, an Affection which immediately touches it cannot but be dangerous. In an Event therefore of a Tumour, or where this Malady has been long peculiar to the Heart, the Cure is almost impracticable; for according to *Hypocrates* and *Galen*, those that are afflicted with frequent Palpitations of the Heart, whether they be young or of more advanced Years, never arrive at Old-age.

In Hypochondriac Cases a Palpitation is more commonly to be met with than in Scorbutic Habits of Body, but is not by far so fatal, in regard Scorbutics, when oppress'd too with this Calamity, are sometimes carried off suddenly with a smothering Catarrh, or, which is as bad, die of a Syncope, that is, swoon Life away.

If the Disease is occasion'd by Stones, Fat, or Worms generated in the Heart (which Accidents have

have happened, tho' very seldom) it is for the most part mortal. But where it succeeds only as an Effect of a prior Infirmary, or is not aggravated with any remarkable Depravity of the circulating Juices, the Patient needs not despair of a Cure.

The Bias of Appetite here must be restricted to Meats of good Juice, as Veal, Lamb, young Mutton, Pigeons, Pullers, Rabbits and Partridges, River-Fish, Turnips, new-laid Eggs, Chocolate, and Caraway-Roots, &c. nor any Broths made use of that are not well saturated with Hyssop, Rosemary, Sage, Thyme and Lavender. Flatulent or windy Food must industriously be avoided, likewise all Salt Meats, with whatever else has been dry'd in the Smoak, or pickled with Vinegar: Garden-Fruits too must be kept at a distance, as being of a Nature rather fit to protract than diminish the Force of the Disease.

He must not drink any thing that is not medicated, except at Meals, and then in a small Quantity he may refresh himself with Wine, provided a Fever does not make one of the Retinue.

Though this Distemper very seldom invades any one, who is not of an hypochondriac or scorbutic Disposition, or troubled with a Cachexy, or a Suppression of the Menses, yet because it makes sometimes an Attack upon others, without any previous Condition of that Nature, we shall in the first Place prescribe for these.

If then it appears that there is an Abundance of Blood, let a Vein be forthwith open'd, and the Operation repeated rather a second or a third time (as Circumstances may require) than too large a Quantity of Blood be drawn out at once. The Day after give a Purge.

64 *Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY.*

Cathartic Pills.

Take Fetid Pills of the College 2 Scruples, Salt of Amber 5 Grains, Camphire 2 Grains, Juice of Rue enough to form 5 Pills for a Dose.

And lay this Plaster to the Region of the Heart.

A Plaster.

Take Tacamahaca half an Ounce, Gum Ammoniac (dissolv'd in White-wine) 3 Drachms; Mastich, Saffron, and Camphire in Powder, of each half a Drachm; Opium 8 Grains, Oil of Anise 1 Scruple, Oil of Cinnamon 10 Drops; mix.

Then proceed to the Use of

An Electuary.

Take Roots of Master-wort and Butter-bur in Powder of each 3 Drachms, burnt Harts-horn and Crabs-eyes in Powder of each 2 Drachms, Musk and Civet (if the Patient can bear Sweets) rubbed fine with loaf Sugar, of each 10 Grains, Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 2 Ounces, Oil of Cinnamon 12 Drops, Juice of Kermes enough to make an Electuary. Dose the Quantity of a Nutmeg thrice a-day.

Or

A Decoction.

Take Root of Viper-Grass and Powder of Chocolate of each 3 Ounces, Winter's-Bark and Galangala of each 2 Drachms, boil in 4 Pints of Water to 2; to the strain'd Liquor add Leaves of Baum 2 Handfuls, Seeds of Male-Pioney and Rue of each half an Ounce; give a close and warm Infusion over a small Fire for 1 Hour; then strain, and mix with 1 Ounce of Tincture of Saffron made with Canary-Wine and Rose-Water. Dose a Wine-Glass four times a-day.

Or

Or

An Emulsion.

Take Roots of China, Male-Pioney, Fennel, and dry'd White-Poppy-heads (cut, and beat with the Seeds) of each 1 Ounce; Leaves of Marjoram, Betony, and Hound's-tongue, of each 1 Handful; boil in 2 Quarts of Spring-water to 1, adding towards the End Rosemary and Lavender-Flowers of each 3 Ounces, with which let it stand close infus'd 'till cold; then strain, and make an Emulsion with sweet Almonds blanch'd, candied E-ryngo Root, and Pistach-Nuts, of each 1 Ounce, Conserve of red Roses 2 Ounces, to which when finish'd add White-wine 1 Pint, Spirit of Saffron 1 Ounce. Dose 6 Ounces thrice a-day.

Or

An Expression.

Take fresh Marsh-mallow-root, Chocolate, and live Millepedes, of each 3 Ounces; beat them well in a Marble Mortar, then put them into a close Vessel with 2 Pints of White-wine, and infuse warm for 2 Hours; squeeze out hard, and to the Expression add Balsam of Tolu 1 Drachm, Balsamic Syrup 2 Ounces; mix. Dose a Wine glass Morning and Evening.

Or

Pills.

Take Chocolate, and Viper's Flesh in Powder, of each half an Ounce; Roots of Zedoary, Spanish Angelica, and Cinnamon in Powder, of each 2 Drachms; Salt of Amber, and Russia Castor in Powder, of each 1 Drachm; Chymical Oils of Nutmegs, Lavender, and Marjoram, of each 12 Drops; make into Pills with as much Gum Ammoniac dissolv'd in Syrup of Saffron as may just answer the Purpose. Dose 5 Pills four times a-day.

But if this Disease comes attended with a Fever, 'till that abates he must comply with the following Method: After having premis'd Bleeding, Blistering,

K

and

66 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

and apply'd the above Plaster to the Region of the Heart, let him take every Night

A Bole.

Take Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 1 Drachm, Castor lin Powder 1 Scruple, Camphire and Salt of Amber of each Grains 5, Juice of Kermes enough for a Bole.

And wash it down with a Glass of this Julep.

A Julep.

Take Root of Viper-grass 2 Ounces, Leaves of Water-Germander (*alias* Scordium) and Wood-sorrel, of each 2 Handfuls, Pearl-Barley half an Ounce, Mace 1 Drachm, Spring-water 3 Pints, boil to 1; to the strain'd Liquor add White-wine 1 Pint, Tincture of Diaphoretic Antimony 2 Drachms, Spirit of Sal Armoniac 60 Drops, Syrup of Saffron 2 Ounces; mix. Dose a Wine-glass five times a-day.

As to those who are unhappy enough to have this Distemper display itself in Conjunction with any one of the above-named Ails, they may likewise, if there is a Fulness of Blood, breathe a Vein; after which let them put on the fore-given Plaster, and then take this Purge.

Cathartic Pills.

Take Pills of Ruffus and Pills Foetid of each 1 Scruple, Salt of Amber and Camphire of each 5 Grains, Mathew's Pill 4 Grains, Oil of Chamomile 3 Drops, Balsam of Peru enough to make into 7 Pills for a Dose.

To be taken Over-night by any Patient, whether Male or Female, that is arriv'd at full Age, or is not a Woman big with Child, which last Case demands a particular Caution and Circumspection in the Choice of Remedies, and shall therefore be regarded by itself in the Rear of this Chapter.

The

The next Day after the Purge let the Patient take

An Electuary.

Take Root of Elecampane and Bay-berries in Powder of each half an Ounce, Powder of Cuckow-pint Root and Leaves of Roman Wormwood of each 2 Drachms, Gum Ammoniac (dissolv'd in a sufficient Quantity of Spirit of Saffron) 1 Drachm and an half, Powder of Russia Castor, Myrrh, black Hellebore, Salt of Steel, and Salt of Amber, of each 1 Drachm; Conserve of Rue and Conserve of Rosemary-flowers of each 2 Ounces, Spirit of Saffron half an Ounce, Syrup of Rhubarb a sufficient Quantity to make an Electuary.

Dose the Bigness of a Nutmeg thrice a-day, drinking after every Dose the following Draught.

Take Penny-royal Water, or (which is better) strong Penny-royal Tea 3 Ounces, White-wine 1 Ounce, sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac 15 Drops, Oil of Chamomile 3 Drops; mix.

Or

A Powder.

Take Root of Avens in Powder 1 Ounce, Species Dianthus and Powder of white Amber of each half an Ounce, Contrayerva-root, Snakeweed and Camphire in Powder of each 1 Drachm, Oil of Anise 1 Scruple, Oil of Savine 10 Drops; mix, and keep in a Phial close stop'd for Use.

Dose one Scruple twice a-day in three Spoonfuls of the following Mixture.

Take White-wine 6 Ounces, compound Wormwood-water and Spirit of Cinnamon of each 1 Ounce, Powder of Castor half a Drachm, Oil of Mint Chymical 6 Drops; incorporate the Oil well with a little Sugar, and mix with the rest.

68 *Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:*

They may likewise prepare for ordinary Use

A Medicated Wine.

Take Roots of Eryngo and Sweet-cane of each 2 Ounces, Leaves of Mother-wort, Marsh-trefoil, Baum and Borage, of each 2 Handfuls; Rosemary and Lavender-flowers of each 1 Handful, Juniper-berries bruised 2 Ounces, Fennel-seed half an Ounce, Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmegs and Cloves, of each 2 Drachms; make into a Bag to be suspended in a Vessel with 4 Quarts of White-wine.

To be used for common Drink.

Lastly, with relation to a Woman with Child, it will be necessary even in her Case to lose a little Blood; then let her lay to the Region of the Heart this Cataplasm.

Take Venice Treacle 6 Drachms, Gum Ammoniac (dissolv'd in Vinegar) 2 Drachms, Castor 1 Drachm, Saffron, Cloves and Camphire in Powder of each half a Drachm, Oil of Cinnamon and Nutmegs of each 6 Drops, Oil of Anise 1 Scruple, Vinegar just enough to bring it to a due Consistence to spread upon a double Linnen Cloth.

An Electuary.

Take candied Elecampane Root and Powder of Satyrion Root of each 1 Ounce, Species Diambrae half an Ounce, Conserve of red Roses and Conserve of Lavender-flowers of each 1 Ounce, Juice of Kermes half an Ounce, Oil of Cinnamon 7 Drops, Syrup of Clove-Gilly-Flowers enough for an Electuary.

To be taken the Quantity of a Chesnut thrice a-day, drinking after it a Glass of the following Caudle.

A Caudle.

Take Extract of Colt's-foot (made from a strong Decoction evaporated) half an Ounce, candied Eryngo-Root, Nutmegs and Ginger of each 2 Drachms, sweet Almonds bruised No. 20, Yolks of new-laid Eggs No. 4, Conserve of Hips, Clove-Gilly-Flowers and Rosemary-Flowers of each 1 Ounce, Aqua Cælestis or Heavenly Water 1 Ounce and an half, Mountain-wine and Damask-Rose-Water of each 1 Pint; beat up; mix and incorporate well together; then press out hard, and to the Straining add Confection of Alkermes half an Ounce, Oil of Rhodium 4 Drops.

Take a Glass of it at any time.



CHAP. X.

BELCHING or RUCTATION.

TH^{O'} this Malady is big with no great Danger, yet considering that besides the Trouble and constant Uneasiness thence issuing to the Patient himself, it makes him also for the most part an unwelcome Guest to others, I shall therefore honour it with a Place and Cure.

Ructation is a preternatural Disposition of the Stomach, occasioned by vellicating and sower Juices, whence rise frequent and most disagreeable Effluvia, that discharge themselves with a Noise by the Mouth.

I have somewhere read a remarkable Case and Prescription of this Nature, for which Reason I shall insert it, to the End that those who are loaded with the same Circumstances may (if they please) receive a cheap and speedy Cure.

A Gentleman who, from the twentieth 'till the forty sixth Year of his Age, had been terribly afflicted with hard and painful Belchings, that after
Meals

70 *Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY.*

Meals or drinking any thing used commonly to regurgitate upon him an hundred times or more, and without which he was like one ready to burst; this Gentleman (I say) after many unsuccessful Applications to other Physicians, met at last with one, who bid him only try this Experiment, which was to smoke one Pipe of Tabacco after Dinner, and another after Supper; which Method he had not follow'd above a Month, before the Belching ceas'd, and his Sight (which had been to such a Degree impair'd, that he could not read without Spectacles and the Book very near him) was much amended.

It is certain that Tabacco moderately taken may be serviceable to many, but as it is generally made use of now, more Instances can be produced wherein it has done Hurt than Good.

But those who cannot relish the above Method may find as certain a Cure in the following.

An Emetic.

Take Emetic Tartar 4 Grains or 5, Cochineal 3 Grains, Tea made with Lavender-Flowers 2 Ounces, White-wine 1 Ounce; mix.

To be taken in a Morning fasting, and repeated once a Week 'till it answers the Intention.

An Electuary.

Take Powder of the Leaves of Burnet, Origany, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme, Golden-rod, Vervain, Bay-berries and Juniper, Seeds of Anise and Cummin, of each 1 Drachm; Colophon (which is made by Exhaling the liquid Part of Turpentine) 6 Drachms, Mithridate half an Ounce, Oil of Cinnamon 1 Scruple, Conserve of Roman Wormwood 2 Ounces, Syrup of green Ginger enough to mix into an Electuary.

Dose the Bigness of a Walnut thrice a-day, at some Distance from Meals, and to be continued 'till the Symptom ceases.

CHAP. XI.

BITE of a MAD DOG, VIPER, &c.

THE Bite of a mad Dog, Cat, or Wolf, where Relief is not had in Time, communicates such a contagious Venom not only to the several Instruments and Organs of the Mind, but the whole circulating Mass of the Body, as produces an uncommon Madness and Fury, with a particular Aversion to every thing that is liquid, and especially Water; and it is the Saliva or Spittle pressed out by the Bite, and remaining within the Skin, that scatters the Infection. Nor do those understand well the Nature of an human Body, who maintain that the Danger is not great, if the Teeth have not penetrated deep, nor offended a Nerve, Vein, or Artery; for since the Blood, with its Vehicle the Serum, circulates not only in the Veins and Arteries, but out of these enters into the Pores of every Part of the Substance it self, and the Over-plus (which exceeds what is necessary for Nourishment) returns by the same Means, the Taint which may proceed from a small Bite ought to command our Regard as much as any one inflicted by a greater. And that such is the perpetual Circuit of the Juices (where no Cohesions, too large to be broke thorough, lie in the Way) is evident from an Event of a Dropsy, where friendly Nature discharges sometimes without the Help of a Physician her terrible Burden, by a plentiful Evacuation of Urine; which Accident could not happen, if the Serum that distends the Body in a Dropsy did not circulate from the Substance of the Parts into the blood-bearing Vessels, and so back again to the Heart, thence to be detached to the urinary Passages for an immediate Expulsion.

A mad Dog or Cat may be known by these Marks ; their Eyes squint, sparkle, and are fiery ; their Heads dangle heavily towards the Ground, inclining a little to one Side ; they gape, and thrust out the Tongue, which is saffron-colour'd or blackish, and with Tails hanging between their Legs run hither and thither, now to one Side then to another, observing no direct Course ; they cast forth much Filth at the Nose, and foaming Stuff at the Mouth, and as they reel along shew by their Manner of Respiration an intolerable Draught, though at the same Time they will neither touch Meat nor Drink : Lastly, they bark not, nor make any Noise, but all of a sudden, without any given Provocation, set slyly upon a Man. All Dogs (except a few young or giddy Curs, that have not Sagacity) as soon as they smell them fly out of their Way. But in the Case that an heedless Whelp happens to engage a mad Dog, one Bite or two soon convinces him of an Error, and how much soever he may have an Advantage of the other in Strength, he takes notwithstanding to his Heels. And yet sometimes even an old experienc'd Dog will risque his own Life to save his Master, or any one that he has a Value for ; as happen'd once to a Dog of mine, who being out one Day with my Father, and seeing a mad Dog coming full speed upon him, encounter'd the Dog to preserve my Father.

As to the unhappy Person himself, who has receiv'd the Bite, these are the Signs of an approaching Madness ; an unusual and preposterous Desire of Drink, Anxiety and Wrath without any given Cause, Gnawing at the Stomach, Sullenness, and a Vertigo ; he complains of bad Weather when it is fair, calls for Candle-light by Day, grumbles and talks to himself, shewing a Dis-inclination to all Manner of Meat : And as a sure Proof that the Poison has infected the noble Parts, and is lamentably rooted, there comes an invincible Fear and shivering

Appre-

Apprehension at the Sight, Name, or Remembrance of Water and all other Liquors, with an Abhorrence to Light and every splendid Object, an high Colour over the whole Body and Face, a Frothing at Mouth, and a stern Aspect; the Pulse is small and irregular, the Belly bound, and Urine voided by Drops; the Tongue lolls out, and black or yellow Cholera is vomited up; lastly an Hiccup, with a Gnashing of the Teeth, and strong Convulsions, a Delirium, and a Fever, discover the Venom in its full Malignity.

These malignant Symptoms keep to no certain Period, arising at one Time sooner, and at another later, for a Delirium has affected some (though very rarely) by the fourth Day, others (and those the major Part) about the twentieth or fortieth, whilst a far less Number have not felt its Weight 'till the End of twenty Months.

The Prospect in this Case (if the Patient has but trifled away eight and forty Hours without Recourse to a proper Remedy) will at best depend upon no very sure Foundation, in regard the latent Venom breaks out sometimes into fatal Action after a long Space of Time. And generally when the sick Person turns Hydrophobic, that is, dreads the Sight of Water, or any of the principal Bowels are vitiated, no Man living can ascertain a Remedy: Yet if a tolerable Quantity of Blood flows out of the Wound at first, there is good Ground for Hope that no bad Consequence will follow.

After all, when I consider that in some Places the Country People, upon an Accident of this Kind, put themselves to no farther Trouble than killing the mad Dog, and eating either all or a Part of his Liver broil'd (the Philosophy of which shocking Method of Cure I must own I am Stranger to, farther than as the Mind happens to be thus quieted and set at Rest) and yet I never knew any bad Effects follow; and in most other Places they

74 *Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:*

get plung'd into the Sea, which is always (when resorted to in Time) an infallible Remedy: Again, when I recollect a Story, which I had from one of undoubted Credit, *viz.* That of three Persons bit at the same Time by a mad Dog; two cut out the Bite, and wash'd the Wound only with Brandy, yet kept perfectly well; and the third being not satisfied with that Operation, was in some Days after dipt in the Sea, and notwithstanding died mad; I cannot but think that a disorder'd Imagination is in this Affair, as well as in some other Diseases, the dreadful Engine, which sharpens at least, if it does not explode the Dart that kills.

Imagination, by its Servants the Passions, has in all Ages brought about wonderful Alterations upon the Body of Man. How often has a sudden Fright been the Cause of a Palsy, and a greater Terror succeeding afterwards cured it? The Small-Pox comes frequently by the same Means, nor is ever Melancholy the Child of any other Parent; for an Image of any Thing intensely thought upon makes soon an Impression upon the Brain, whence being communicated to the animal Spirits, and from them conveyed to the Arteries, it rises quickly into a real Evil enough to shatter the whole Oeconomy. And from this Root principally springs the Delirium that is sometimes the woful Consequence of a Bite; for how much soever the Saliva of the Dog may through Negligence be suffered to mix with and contaminate the circulating Juices, yet that Depravity might be still amended, was not pernicious Whim and Fancy for ever at work to rivet and confirm the Taint.

These Things were (in my Opinion) necessary to be premised, to the End that all under such a Misfortune may with their utmost Care and Diligence warm and invigorate the Mind (and of course the Body) with pleasant and agreeable Thoughts: Which Advice if they will but take, and comply likewise

likewise with the following Prescriptions, I could even engage my own Life for theirs, that no Manner of Harm will ensue.

In the first Place then let the Stocking (or whatever else it is that covers the Part) be pull'd off the Moment the Bite is given; and the Wound, whether small or large, scarified with a Razor, Lancet, or Pen-knife, as far as the Teeth have penetrated; which must be done in order to excite a little Pain, that may attract the Blood and Humours to the Part, and consequently disable the Venom from finding a Vehicle that might carry it within the Body; remembering too that the more the Wound bleeds, much the less will be the Danger: For which Reason, if the Patient is either timorous, and therefore cannot make an Incision himself, or after an Incision made little or no Blood follows, he must with all Speed possible have Cupping-Glasses (with Scarification and much Flame) apply'd to the Wound, with an Intent to draw out the Blood and offensive Matter; but in the mean time, 'till that can be done, wash well the Place affected with this Fomentation.

Take fresh Cow's-dung 1 Pound, Garlic and Onions peel'd of each 6 Ounces, Roots of Gentian 2 Ounces, Virginia Snake-weed, Zedoary, Spanish Angelica, of each 1 Ounce; Juniper-berries, Bay-berries, and Mustard-seed, of each half an Ounce; Herbs Rue and St. John's-wort of each 10 Handfuls; boil in 7 Pints of strong Ale to 4; strain, and add Spirit of Wine 1 Pint.

The Wound must be fomented with some of this Liqueur extremely hot, twice or thrice a-day, rejecting from farther Use what has been used once, and preserving the rest in a close Vessel; but if the preceding Fomentation cannot be got ready soon enough, the following Mixture must in the interim supply its Place.

78 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

Take Leaves of Rue 1 Handful, fresh Cow's-dung 3 Ounces, Bay-Salt or common Salt 2 Handfuls, Spirit of Wine rectify'd 1 Pint, or (where it cannot be had) the same Quantity of Brandy, Aqua-vitæ or Gin; steep them over the Fire for about an Hour; then strain out hard through a Flannel for Use.

With this warm Mixture wash and cleanse the Wound thoroughly, then lay upon it the following Cataplasm.

Take Gentian and fresh Cuckow-pint Roots in Powder of each half an Ounce, fresh Cow's-dung, Garlic cut into very small Bits, and green Leaves of Rue, of each 1 Ounce; mix, and incorporate well in a Mortar, with as much Spirit of Wine, Brandy, or Gin, as may just bring it to a soft Consistence, that may spread upon a Cloth without running thorough, or growing too soon dry.

I would have added to the above Cataplasm half an Ounce of Viper-fat, but in regard all Oils and Fat of what Sort soever (the Viper's only excepted) are here of the last ill Consequence, and an unhappy Patient might in all Probability be by the Seller cheated, for the sake of a small Gain, such an Ingredient therefore as must depend upon the Cast of a Die may with much more Safety be left out than inserted, considering the rest will not go without the desired End.

And put the Case that a Man should be so circumstanced, that none of the foregoing Ingredients could be met with, but Cow-dung, Rue, or an Onion, let him only cut or scarify the Bite as before directed, permitting it to bleed as long as it will; then having pounded one or all of them in a Mortar, with a due Proportion of Salt, apply the Mixture to the Wound, and bind it on 'till he has an Opportunity to make use of the above Advice.

I am

I am sensible it has been the Manner for a long time with some People to prescribe Opiates in all external Applications for this Purpose; but let who will continue it, such a Practice can neither be supported by Reason nor common Sense, in regard Opium never fails (wherever apply'd) to bring an Insensibility upon the Part, which is an Effect that ought carefully to be guarded against for at least four Days, in an Accident of this Nature; by which Time the Venom being by proper Medicaments expell'd the Body, then the Patient may safely (where the Pain is intolerable) mix with the above Cataplasme one Ounce of Venice Treacle.

He must at Night, as he goes to Bed, take the following Bole.

Take fresh Root of Cuckow-pint in Powder 1 Drachm, Saffron and Camphire of each 3 Grains, Conserve of Rue 1 Drachm and an half, Oil of Juniper 10 Drops, Syrup of Clove-Gilly-Flowers enough to make a Bole, and wash it down with a Glass of White-wine.

And that nothing may be wanting to compose and settle the Mind, my hearty and earnest Counsel is, he would not let the next Day pass without an Immersion in the Sea; for however one may think that his own natural Courage will bear him out, I would have no Man trust to a broken Reed, which Experience convinces us is even liable to be shock'd in a Dream; and for this Reason I would myself follow the same Advice I give, was the Case my own, because tho' I am fully satisfy'd that the Medicines above and under prescrib'd would perform the Cure safely, without a Recourse to the Sea, provided Imagination could stand right the while, yet since it is within the Reach of one unlucky Thought, or perverse Dream, to give such a Determination to the Spirits as might spoil all, no Man that has any Value for his Life should run the Hazard. Custom warps into our very Nature, and therefore a timely Compliance

78 DR. COLBATCH'S LEGACY.

pliance with what has been the successful Practice of all Ages, will put it out of the Power of Imagination itself to form afterwards a Thought able to retard or disappoint the Cure.

He must before Immersion take off the Cataplasm, that the salt Water may have the greater Influence upon the Wound, and immediately after clap on a fresh one; chusing either to walk stoutly by way of Exercise, or go for an Hour or two to Bed. Then it will be highly convenient to take this thorough Sweat at Night.

Take Powder of Spanish Angelica Root, and Myrrh, of each 1 Scruple, Camphire 10 Grains, Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 1 Drachm, Syrup of Oranges a small Quantity to make a Bole, drinking after it half a Pint of warm Tea made with Scordium.

The half of the above Dose is enough for a Woman with Child.

The Cataplasm is to be renew'd twice a-day, and the Fomentation used as often.

Let him abstain from bleeding, purging and vomiting, without an absolute Necessity from some other Cause, and endeavour to keep the Wound open as long as he can, for which End a little of the Powder of Gentian-Root may be sprinkled over it every Morning as the Cataplasm is laid on; but should it notwithstanding heal up too soon, an Issue must then be fix'd either upon the Wound itself, if a fleshy Part, or as near as possible, and made to run for a Quarter of a Year at least, using internal Medicines likewise during the same Tract of Time: As

An Electuary.

Take Roots of Virginia Snakeweed and Spanish Angelica, Viper's Flesh and Millepedes prepared, of each half an Ounce; Roots of Tormentil and Contrayerva, Seeds of Rue and Piony, and Bay-Berries, of each 2 Drachms; Camphire, Castor, Salt of Tin, and Salt of Amber, of each 1 Drachm; reduce into Powder, and with 4 Ounces of Conserve of Rue fresh made, and a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Marshmallows, make an Electuary.

Dose

or the **FAMILY PHYSICIAN.** 79

Dose the Bigness of a Nutmeg, first in the Morning and last at Night.

Or

Pills.

Take Virginia Snakeweed 3 Drachms, Salt of Vipers, Myrrh, Castor, Camphire, and Salt of Tin, of each half a Drachm; make into Powder, and with Oil of Juniper 1 Scruple, and Balsam of Peru a sufficient Quantity, form 60 Pills.

Dose one Pill in a Morning and three at Night.

As to those who may through a Neglect of necessary Remedies let the Distemper proceed so far as to cause a Dread of Water and a Delirium, tho' a Cure cannot be promis'd with any Certainty, the Friends however of the poor unhappy Man should leave nothing untry'd that seems of most Force to remove the Ail. Wherefore they must immediately take one of the Sheets off the Bed, and wetting it well in White-wine Vinegar, wrap him up in it, leaving only his Face out: This will throw him into a violent Sweat, which must be promoted with the following Draught.

Take Powder of Myrrh, Castor, and Salt of Amber, of each 10 Grains, Camphire 5 Grains, Tea made with the Flowers of St. John's-wort 4 Ounces, Treacle Water 2 Ounces; mix; shake together, and exhibit warm.

Let Blisters be laid to the Soles of his Feet, and four Issues opened, *viz.* two in the Legs, and two in the Thighs. His Head must be shaved, dipt thrice a-day in cold Water, and as often fomented with Vinegar of Roses, giving in the mean time four times a-day the following Bole.

Take Salt of Vipers and Salt of Tin of each 5 Grains, Powder of black Hellebore, Myrrh, and Castor, of each 4 Grains, Salt of Amber and Camphire of each 2 Grains, Oil of Savin and Cinnamon of each 1 Drop, Conserve of Rue 1 Drachm and an half, Syrup of Saffron enough for a Bole, washing it down with a Glass of *Medi-*

20 DR. COLBATCH'S LEGACY.

Medicated Ale.

Take Roots of Hound's-tongue, Chips of Guaiacum, and Bark of the Fig-tree, of each 4 Ounces; Chips of Box-wood 1 Pound, Mistletoe cut small 6 Handfuls; boil instead of Hops in 8 Gallons of Wort to 6; then while it ferments hang a Bag in the Vessel with Roots of Male-Piony 9 Ounces, Leaves of Agrimony, St. John's-wort, Rue, and Betony, of each 10 Handfuls, Nettle-seed half a Pound, Juniper-berries and Daucus-seeds of each 5 Ounces, Filings of Tin, live Millepedes and Earth-worms, of each 1 Pound.

To be made use of for ordinary Drink.

Let all his Bread be prepared in this Manner.

Take Viper's Flesh in Powder 3 Ounces, Brains of a Weather Sheep 2 Ounces, Cinnamon powder'd 2 Drachms, Oat-meal 1 Pound, Juice of Betony what may be sufficient to give the Mass a Consistence fit to be roll'd out into Cakes, which must be baked upon the Fire on an Instrument of Iron the Country People call a Girdle.

And his Food consist mostly in Snakes either boil'd or roasted.

Bite of a Viper, Snake, or Adder.

Seeing the Saliva or Viperine Poison, which is inflicted by the Bite of a Viper, produces at the hottest Season of the Year as deadly Consequences in this as in other Countries, the Knowledge of a Remedy, which has hitherto been always infallible, cannot therefore be made too publick.

Take Viper-fat (which may be had in a tolerable Plenty off their Entrails) as much as you can meet with; wash it in Water, which pour away; then, after having bruis'd it in a Mortar, melt in an Earthen Vessel; strain, and throw into Water 'till it cools; then separate from the Water, and reserve the Fat in a Glass close stop'd for Use.

Anoint with this Fat, and bind likewise a Rag dipt in it upon the Part affected.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

BLEEDING at the NOSE.

THIS Malady (which is an immoderate Hemorrhage or Excretion of Blood by the Vessels inserted in the Nostrils) may burst out from several Causes, as a Fall, Blow, vehement Exercise, Heat &c. or through too great a Quantity of thin Blood, or from any Collection of sharp Humours that molests the Head.

When this Affection proceeds from a Redundance or Acrimony of Blood, it is often preceded with a Pain and Inflammation in the Head, and sometimes too with a Cough, which driving the Blood upwards through the Ascent of the Aorta Artery in too large a Stream into the Head, puts Nature upon a Force to open and divide the Veins and Arteries of the Nose, as the most expeditious Way to vent and expell the Load.

A Bleeding occasion'd immediately from a Distention of the Tubes and Pipes of the Nose portends no Harm; but when it rises also from a Corrosion by salt and sharp Humours, as such an Event brings along with it the Hazard of a frequent Relapse, the Prognostic cannot be so far stretch'd as to say, the Patient is above all Danger, in regard an inordinate and recurring Hemorrhage turns either to a fatal Swooning, or cools and refrigerates the Liver so, as to wind up Life in a Dropsy.

An Hemorrhage of the Nostrils being an Effect of a Cephalic Pain, or Vertigo, a Deafness, a Fever, or a Stagnation of the Juices in this or that Part of the Head, is so far from terminating in any ill Consequence, that it gives often a very seasonable Assistance in those Distempers, and therefore must not, without the Flux leans to an Excess, be diverted or stop'd. But in

Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

every other Case Reason calls out for an instant and effectual Remedy.

Now, tho' Father *Galen* tells us that he has cured several violent Hemorrhages by the frequent Section of a Vein, and the same has been a too general Practice ever since, yet as neither he nor his Successors have had the Candour to transmit to us an Account of those that dy'd afterwards through this Method by a Cachexy, or a Dropsy, I am not one who would advise any Person from avoiding a Fly, that he may fall into the Mouth of a Lion; or in plainer Terms, why cannot a slight Disease be rectify'd without incurring a greater? But where a Patient is obstinately bent upon old Ways and Means, let him not, as he values his Life, repeat the Operation, because if one Blood-letting does not answer, any succeeding Trial will but whet the more the coming Edge of Death. A Series of Breaching a Vein here puts me in mind of the common Success of Quacks in the Case of a Gonorrhoea, which Distemper (to their Honour be it spoken) they seldom or never fail to cure with a stout Train of Mercurials and Cathartics; tho' to a Man they are thus far unlucky, that either a macerating Consumption ensues, which dispatches the Patient, or an Impotence follows, that disables him from the future animal Offices of Life. The first Branch of the dismal Alternative is self-evident, and there are at this Day several hundred living Vouchers of the Truth of the latter to be met with about and within this City, who at an Age between twenty and thirty shew the Feebleness of fourscore.

Phlebotomy therefore must not interpose here, if a preceding Bruise, or a vast Fulness of Blood does not make it necessary; and even under those Incidents there can be no Occasion to have a Vein open'd above once.

As an Hemorrhage is not a Matter to be trifled with, I shall vary the Medicines both simple and compound, to the end the Persons affected may

or the **FAMILY PHYSICIAN.** 33

every Circumstance meet readily with something that will perform the Cure ; for it happens often in a Country Place, that nice Preparations cannot be had ; others therefore (however homely) must be substituted in their Stead. An Accident of this Nature fell once in my Way, as I put up at an Inn upon the Road, which (having nothing else at hand) I gave an immediate Stop to, by filling the Patient's Nostril with fresh Horse-dung.

A Frontal.

Take Alum and Salt-Petre in Powder of each half an Ounce, Chalk and Myrrh in Powder of each 2 Drachms, Whites of Eggs beat up 1 Ounce, Vinegar of Roses (in which dissolve Opium and English Vitriol of each 20 Grains) as much as may suffice to bring the Whole into a faint Resemblance of a Plaster.

Spread upon a thick Cloth, and apply to the Forehead so as it may reach the upper Part of the Nose.

Or

An Epithem.

Take Frankincense and Mastich in Powde of each 1 Ounce, Blood-stone and Poppy-seeds in Powder of each half an Ounce, Camphire powder'd 1 Drachm, Whites of Eggs beat up 3 Ounces, Vinegar of Roses (or common Vinegar) enough to give a Consistence that may spread upon a Cloth.

This must not only be laid all over the Head fresh shaved, but cover also the Forehead.

Or

Take red Coral, Frankincense, Blood-stone, Mastich, Bole Armonic and Dragon's-blood of each half a Drachm, reduce into a Powder.

Blow some of this Powder up the Nostril, then make a large Tent (which may fill the whole Cavity of the Nostril) out of the rest, with as much

84 Dr. GOLBATCH'S LEGACY.

White of an Egg as may be wanted to give a thick Adherence; and put up.

Or

Take Flowers of Amaranthus, or Leaves of Mint, or Horse-tail, or Plantain, or Nettles, or Pimpernel; bruise any one of them, and fill the Nostril.

Or

Take a Piece of Chalk, cut into any Shape that may fill the Capacity of the Nostril; or any Quantity of Cobwebs sufficient to form a Tent of the same Bulk; and thrust either of them up.

Or

Give him Rags wet with Vinegar to snuff up, dashing Water at the same Time unawares in his Face; or apply a coarse Towel often doubled and well charged with Water to the Secret Parts; but forbear all cold Applications to the Neck.

Or

Take Cotton dipt in Ink, or Hog's or Ass's Dung; warm, and put up the Nose.

And now that I have supply'd the Patient with Abundance of vulgar Topics, and am going to super-add another Prescription (which I borrow from the learned and honest Dr. Fuller, and which upon Trial will always be found effectual) I shall not with Quincy (whose *Dispensatory*, as to the Medicinal Part, would have made but a very small Figure without Fuller's *Pharmacopœia*, which he has almost wholly transcribed into it) alledge in my Defence that I take it from Dr. Fuller as he took it from others before, far less betray an Ingratitude to the Hand that obliges me, by snarling at his Method of Expression; but declare openly, that Dr. Fuller's *Pharmacopœia* is one of the best Magazines of Prescriptions at this Day extant, and his Style nervous, lively, and intelligible

ligible to all who have any Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue, however it may look when the Genius of the Man is not kept up to, in a Scrap here and there of a Translation.

Dr. Fuller's Epithem.

Take White-wine Vinegar half a Pint, Sugar of Lead in fine Powder 1 Ounce ; mix.

Dip a double Linnen Cloth in it, and apply cold to the Region of the Heart ; remove the Cloth as soon as it grows warm, dip afresh, and adhibit again, renewing the same Method 'till it fulfils the Intention. Its extreme Coldness may produce in the Patient a little Shivering at first, but that is not to be minded, where to save Life is the principal Aim.

As to the Part of those who are subject to frequent Returns of Bleeding, they must, besides outward Applications, comply likewise with internal Medicines, that may have Influence enough to dispell the Cause, as

An Electuary.

Take Seeds of white Poppy 1 Ounce, Gum Tragacanth, Comfrey and Marsh-mallow Roots, of each half an Ounce ; red Coral, Crabs-Eyes, and astringent Saffron of Mars, of each 2 Drachms ; make into Powder ; to which add Conserve of red Roses 2 Ounces, Elixir Asthmatic 1 Drachm, Oil of Cinnamon 6 Drops, Syrup of Steel enough to make an Electuary.

Dose the Quantity of a Nutmeg thrice a-day, drinking after each Dose two Ounces of the following Apozem.

A De

26 Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY.

A Decoction.

Take roots of Tormentil, Nettles and Comfrey, of each six Drachms; Leaves of Knotgrass, Sanicle, Yarrow and Plantain, of each one handful and an half, red Roles dry'd and the Whires cut off six Ounces, Gum Arabic and Salt Prunell, of each one Ounce, Malaga Raisins two Ounces, Cochineal one Scruple boil in four Pints of Water to two, and to the strain'd Liquor add double-refin'd Sugar, and Syrup of Quinces, of each two Ounces.

He must be very circumspect with relation to any Kind of Exercise, abstain from all strong Liquors, purge once a week with a Scruple or half a Drachm of the Powder of Rhubarb, and endeavour to sleep well at Nights; which if he cannot do naturally, he may once or twice a-Week venture upon this Opiate.

Take Mathew's Pill four Grains, Camphire three Grains, Balsam of Peru enough to make a Pill.

To be taken at going to Bed.

Nor would he lose his Labour, was he to renounce all Medicines, and conform for one Month only to a Course of Tunbridge Waters, or any other Water impregnated with the same chalybeate Mixture, except in the Case of a Plethoric Habit, which makes a weekly Interposition of Rhubarb necessary where these Waters are drank.



C H A P. XIII.

BLOOD SPITTING, BLOOD-VOMITING, and BRUISES.

THESE we have join'd together, because the Cure in each may be performed with the same internal Medicines.

Hemo-

Hæmoptysis or Blood-spitting is an Accident arising from one or other of the Vessels implanted in those organs by which we fetch our Breath, and may proceed either from too much Blood, or a predominant Sharpness of the Juices; that opens the Offices of the Veins, this distends and divides them.

But in regard Blood may flow to the Mouth from different Parts, it will be proper to shew the Marks by which we may distinguish the Source. When it comes from the Jaws, the Place of Eruption is obvious to the Sight. What descends from the upper Parts is attended with a Pain of the Head, a Taste of Blood in the Mouth, and a Swelling of the Veins in the Forehead. If the Throat is the Subject, a Pain may be felt in the Top of the Wind-pipe, and Blood is excrend with a small and easy Cough. Where the fleshy Substance of the Chest is affected, the Quantity spit up is but little, and with a purrid Mixture. But if the Lungs are the Seat of this Distemper, a frequent Cough, hot, frothy and well-colour'd Blood are the Symptoms, where it has not been occasion'd by a Drain of four Humours from the Head. Lastly, what proceeds from the lower Parts, as it takes a Beginning from an Aperture of some large Vein or Artery, is cast forth by Vomiting, and not without a Sensation of Pain.

Any Spitting of Blood, ascending from the Lungs, is evacuated without Pain. But when the Cause lies in the Membranes and Muscles of the Chest, or in the Wind-pipe, a Pain is very perceptible. A Cough induced by salt and corrosive Humours distilling from the Head upon the Lungs is for the most part the more remote Foundation of this Ail; for the Lungs being a Bowel of a light and permeable texture, its several Vessels therefore may be soon eroded, broken, or opened by the Violence of a Cough.

DR. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:

This Disease cannot be said to be without Danger, for though some Instances have happened of a periodical Rejection of Blood, which has follow'd some Patients for many Years, yet more Examples may be produced, where Negligence on one hand, or Ignorance on the other, has suffered it to degenerate into a confirm'd Consumption. Nor is an Indisposition of the Lungs, (because of their continual Motion) so speedily rectified as that of any other Part. However, where an Accident of this Nature afflicts a Person otherwise in good Health, or is only an Effect of another Malady, without any remarkable Defect in the Lungs itself, the Patient may promise himself a safe and lucky Issue.

The Patient's Food must consist in boil'd Meats of easy Dissolution, as Lamb, Veal, Pigeons, young Hens and Chickens, Milk, and all other sweet Things. He must abstain from Vinegar, Limons, sour Apples, Rhenish Wine, salt and smoked Victuals, and every Thing else that has the least Acidity in it. Likewise he would find his account in a Forbearance of all Manner of Wine. Let his ordinary Drink be All-Ale, or the following Decoction.

An Apozem.

Take Leaves of Ground-Ivy and Colt's-foot, shred small, of each three Handfuls, Raisins of the Sun stoned two Ounces, Liquorice-Root two Drachms; boil in four Pints of Spring-Water to two. Strain, and reserve for common Use.

If it appears that there is a Redundance of Blood, or an Heaviness in the lower Part of the Breast, or a Fall has preceded the Spitting, the first Thing to be done is the breathing of a Vein, and that in a small Quantity, to the end it may once more be repeated with Safety, should there be an Occasion. But where an Acrimony of the Juices is the primary Cause, no Advantage can be expected from the Section of a Vein. The

The Day following give a Purge.

A Cathartic Bolus.

Take Rhubarb in Powder a Scruple, Conserve of Roses half a Drachm, Oil of Anise one Drop, Syrup of Comfrey enough for a Bolus.

The above Bolus may be taken every Morning for three Days, or (where it gives but one Stool a Day) continued for a Week or a Fortnight. And here it is to be minded, that no other Purge but Rhubarb can with any certain Safety be administer'd in this Case, in regard all other Cathartics (when exhibited in such Distempers of the Breast as terminate sometimes in a Consumption) are apt to work violently, and therefore do evident Damage, but no Good: nor must Rhubarb, for the same Reason, be given in too large a Dose.

If after the above Bolus has been repeated thrice, one or other of the following pleasant Medicines is instantly made use of, and at the same time Care taken to ease the Belly once a Day: the Patient will soon meet with a Cure.

A Gelly.

Take the whitest and best Isinglass cut small, and in a Mortar bruis'd two Ounces; Gum Olibanum in Powder two Drachms; Spring-water two Pints: boil to one, and to the remaining Liquor add Red Cow's Milk a Pint, White Sugar-Candy an Ounce, mix.

Dose half a Pint in the Morning, and the same Quantity at Night, minding always to drink it lukewarm.

Or

Lozenges.

Take Earth of Lemnos in Powder three Drachms, Powder of red Coral and Bole Armoniac, of each two Drachms,

N

Blood-

99 **Dr. COLBATCH'S LEGACY:**

Blood-stone finely levigated, and Hart's-horn in Powder, of each four Scruples; Roots of Solomon's Seal and Bistort, and Leaves of Knot-grass in Powder, of each a Drachm and a half; Seeds of white Poppies and Nettles in Powder, of each half an Ounce; White Sugar-Candy powder'd half a Pound; Oil of Lavender a Scruple, Mucilage of Gum Taraganth (made by a Night's Infusion of two Drachms of the Gum in a Pint of Rose-water) a sufficient quantity to work up the Ingredients into a Paste that may bear being cut out into Troches of a Dram each.

To be taken at Pleasure.

Or,

An Apozem.

Take Roots of Comfrey, Tormentil and Bistort, French Barley and Figs, of each an Ounce; Leaves of Hart's Tongue, Agrimony, St. John's-wort, Sanicle and Plantain, of each two Handfuls; Seeds of Anise and Parsley, Juniper-Berries and Raisins of the Sun, of each half an Ounce, Juice of Liquorish a Drachm, Nutmegs two, bruise them all together; then boil in four Points of Spring-water to two, adding to the strain'd Liquor Syrup of Corn-Poppies four Ounces, Tincture of Benjamin two Drachms, Oil of Anise six Drops, mix.

Take a Wine-glass of it four times a Day.

An Electuary.

Take Burdock-Roots and red Roses in Powder, of each an Ounce; Pine-Kernels powder'd half an Ounce; yellow Saunders in Powder and Gum Arabic, of each three Drachms; white Amber in Powder and burnt Hart's-horn, of each two Drachms; Pearl prepar'd and Ivory in Powder, of each a Drachm; Conserve of Hips three Ounces; Syrup of Corn-Poppies enough to make an Electuary. Dose the Bigness of a Walnut thrice a Day.

